

**INSURANCE**

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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TWENTY PAGES

INSURANCE

Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

Whitehall Bids For Mahatma's Co-operation?

ANDREWS' MISSION DISCLOSURES

Smuts Acts Middleman, Dinabandhu As His Courier

"CHRONICLE" REPORT DENIAL CHALLENGED

Soon after landing in Bombay, Mr. C. F. Andrews repudiated in toto the suggestion of a political mission behind his Indian visit and characterised our London Correspondent's report as "entirely wrong".

SMUTS, ANDREWS AND MAHATMA

In a spirited rejoinder to Mr. Andrews, our London Correspondent not only puts some pointed questions to the former, but makes sensational disclosures of a letter addressed by General Smuts to Mahatma Gandhi, for which, he says, Mr. Andrews acts as courier.

Our London Correspondent not only reiterates Mr. Andrews' mission but is emphatic that it has the blessings of Whitehall.

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT?

According to him, General Smuts' letter to Mahatma is an attempt to resume the thread of negotiations snapped after the latter's return from the R. T. C.

It is said to contain certain terms to buy off Mahatma's opposition to the J. P. C. Scheme and bring about a "gentleman's agreement" between the Mahatma and Whitehall.

(From Our Own Correspondent.) LONDON, December 22.

(By Air Mail.) My attention has been drawn to the statement issued to the Indian Press by Mr. C. F. Andrews after reaching Bombay on the 6th December, 1934.

In the course of his statement, Mr. Andrews has attempted to deny my exclusive report that has appeared in your paper of his secret departure for Bombay from Tilbury Docks, London, on 17th November, i.e., five days before the publication of the Report of the Joint Select Committee.

His Three Reasons. Mr. Andrews has also asked us to believe his statement and to accept that he had not gone out to India to influence Mahatma Gandhi to take a favourable view of the Reforms proposals of the National Government.

He has given three reasons, as against mine, which prompted him to visit Bombay in a hurry. His first reason is to get "a quiet time on board the ship to write his book on India, which had been promised to his publishers and could not be written in the bustle of London." He also wished to obtain the latest materials in order to write it.

His second reason is that "he had to broadcast on India on January 22, 1935, and he felt that it would be a great advantage to the Indian cause, which he intended to represent, if he could go straight from India to London."

NOTICE

Tuesday being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will therefore be no issue of the paper on Wednesday.

U. P. STANDS BY INDEPENDENCE

Political Conference Discusses Plan For Land Reform

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28. Several resolutions were passed at the open session of the political conference at Etawah. Among them were one expressing grave concern at the serious illness of Kamal Nehru and another expressing opinion that the J.P.C. report was worse than the White Paper (moved by Mr. Gobind Ballabh Pant) and nothing was acceptable less than complete independence.—A.P.

KISAN DEMANDS FORMULATED

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28. At the subjects Committee of the Etawah Political Conference an amendment to the motion by Mr. Narbade Prasad Singh in connection with the organisation of Kisans and labourers was adopted by a large majority.

The resolution demanded elimination of intermediary class between Government and Kisans.

A LITTLE ATTEMPT and PRIZE IS YOURS ATTRACTION COMPETITION
You may send any Number of Entries

redistribution of land with a view to eliminate uneconomic holdings, reduction of rent and irrigation rates, stoppage of ejection and payment of any other cesses or taxes except rent etc.

The weather at Etawah was inclement but nearly 500 delegates had assembled in spite of it.—A. P.

U. P. REJECTS J. P. C. SCHEME

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28. Among those present at the Subjects Committee of the U.P. Political Conference which met at Victoria Memorial Hall, Etawah, were Messrs. Sriprakash, Narbade Prasad Singh, Mohanlal Guatham, Keshdeo Malaviya, Sampuranand, Mohanlal Saxena, Chandrabhan Gupta and Seth Damodar Swarup.

Resolutions were adopted offering condolence to relatives of those who died in 1931-34, congratulating the province on the successful return of Congress candidates to the Assembly, declaring the J.P.C. Report as wholly unacceptable, and congratulating men and women for sacrifices during the struggle.—A. P.

Municipal & District Board Addresses

ETAWAH, December 28. At the Subjects Committee meeting of the United Provinces Political Conference this morning Mr. Shri Prakash, President, congratulated the province for its cent per cent. victory in electing Congress candidates to the Assembly.

The Municipal and District Boards presented him with an address of welcome, in reply to which he narrated his experiences of Municipality and exhortation of the Municipal and District Board authorities to strive for education and social upliftment of the masses.—United Press.

CONTROL OF PRODUCTION

New Cotton Bill To Provide Permanent Powers To U. S. Govt.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28. It is understood that Senator Bankhead is planning legislation to endow the Government with permanent powers to regulate cotton production.

The new bill will be substantially along the lines of the Bankhead Act with the Secretary for Agriculture empowered to determine the desired production.—Reuter's Special.

JAP-TURKEY BARTER

TOKIO, Dec. 28. Trade agreement based on the principle of barter has been just ratified by both Japan and Turkey.

The former takes raw cotton, tobacco and other products to the value of 10 million Yen from Turkey which will import an equivalent amount of cotton yarns and miscellaneous goods from Japan.

Negotiations are progressing for a barter agreement between Japan and Germany whereby Zeppelins will be acquired by the former in exchange for Soya beans. Zeppelins will be used for the contemplated service between Hamburg, Osaka, Tokyo and South Pacific Islands.—Reuter's Special.

MODELS OF EXCELLENT GOVTS.

Civic Energies Must Be Devoted To Service Says Mrs. Naidu

KARACHI, Dec. 28. "This is the age when municipalities have become or should become miniature models of excellent government whereto we all aspire. Energies of municipalities should be devoted to the service of the city and its people of all ranks," observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu replying to the civic address this evening before a large gathering including many delegates to the All-India Women's Conference. To-day the thought of world is turned not only to the privileges of the privileged classes but to the rights of those who serve in menial capacities for amenities of a leisured life.

Many of the civic problems are fundamental problems, child welfare, amenities for the poor, and primary education for children. The slogan of to-day is equity for all people irrespective of creed, caste, occupation or sex. The civic address eulogised Mrs. Naidu's services to the country and made particular reference to her efforts in establishing harmonious relations between various sections of people in the country.—A. P.

STOP PRESS.

QUAKE IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON, December 28. A violent earthquake in the province of Algarve early to-day damaged many buildings including the walls of an ancient Moorish castle at Slives which served to contain the local prison. Many prisoners made most of the opportunity to escape causing panic among the population. The districts of Portimao and Faro were also particularly affected but no lives were lost at any centre.—Reuter.

NO RELAXATION OF EFFORTS FOR SWARAJ

LIBERALS IN CONFERENCE

Momentous Session Opens In Poona

POONA, Dec. 28. The Sixth Session of the National Liberal Federation of India assembled this afternoon at 3 at the Gokhale Hall, Poona. A large number of distinguished visitors attended the opening session and all notable Liberals leaders throughout India are attending. The total number of delegates attending the sessions is nearly 400. The President-elect Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru was accorded a warm reception at the entrance to the Gokhale Hall and led to the platform.

The programme opened with prayer and songs by students of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya. Then Rao Bahadur R. E. Kale, Chairman of the Reception Committee read the address. Proposing Pandit Kunzru to the Chair Sir Chimanlal Setalvad said it was just forty-five years ago in 1889 he attended the National Congress first and then an impressive speech was delivered by Pandit Kunzru's late lamented father.

THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED

Mr. Jatindranath Basu, the retiring President of the Liberal Federation, seconded said that Pandit Kunzru, though comparatively young, was thoroughly experienced in public life and when important changes were coming it was desirable to have a young man to guide our deliberations. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastry said that this session of the Federation was a momentous one, for they would have to decide whether they were going to accept a new constitution which they did not know where it would lead them or they were going to be content with the old constitution itself.

Rao Bahadur R. G. Munde, from Berar, further supported.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani said the occasion gave him peculiar pleasure and said Pandit Kunzru, the son of Pandit Ayodhanath Kunzru, was a student under Gokhale and a colleague of Rt. Hon'ble Srinivasa Sastry.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY

Messages of sympathy were then read by Mr. Gokhale, the Secretary of the Reception Committee from Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer, the Chief Saheb of Inchaikaranjil, the Chief Saheb of Miraj (Junior), Mr. K. B. Sheriff of Nagpur, Mr. V. T. Deshpande of Yeotmal, Rao Bahadur G. A. Natesan of Madras, Pandit Iqbal Narai Gurtu of Allahabad, Sir M. R. Joshi of Nagpur and Dewan Bahadur M. Ramchandra Rao of Madras. The President then read his address.

Prominent visitors included Mr. Jayaker, the Chief of Oundh, Rajah Dhanraj Giri of Hyderabad, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Ex-Minister of Bombay and Mr. S. E. Tambe, Ex-Governor of Central Provinces. At the conclusion of the Presidential address it was announced that the Subjects Committee meets on Saturday noon in camera to discuss resolutions to be placed before the open session on Sunday.

The resolution given notice of by the Bombay Young Liberals regarding the amendment of creed of the party having been admitted and discussed last Thursday will come up again to-morrow before the Subjects Committee when according to prominent members of the party, heated discussion will ensue. It is understood that this change of creed is opposed by the majority of Liberals. Hence the amendment is likely to be rejected to-morrow by a large majority.—A. P.

Sri Prakas' Call To Workers

Support To Mahatma's Rural Campaign

NO CLASS OR RACIAL WAR Congress Stands For Equitable Distribution Of Work And Wages

Mahatma's rural drive found a prominent place in the presidential address of Sri Prakasa delivered at the U. P. Provincial Political Conference held at Etawah on Friday.

RALLY ROUND MAHATMA

Replying to critics of Mahatma's new plan, he said "Friends have recently doubted the wisdom of his latest programme. But this is the most important item of work in the present circumstances of our country. To-day, Mahatma Gandhi has undertaken a great task, and it is the duty of us all to work according to his directions and help our country and ourselves."

REJECT IT "IN TOTO"

Rejecting the new Constitution envisaged in the J. P. C. Report as "tightening chains of slavery, he pleaded for the whole-hearted adoption of the new Congress Constitution for strengthening national organisation.

WARNING TO VESTED INTERESTS

Reiterating the Congress ideal as one of reconstruction of society on a more equitable basis of distribution of work and wages, he sounded a warning note to vested interests saying: "their real interest lies in that better form of society in which they unfortunately scent danger, and by their opposition to which, they are harming themselves."

FOR WELL-BEING OF ALL

Refuting charges of class-war and racial hatred, he said: "We are not fighting against any class or race; we are honestly fighting against bad system; we are no enemies of any individual or any group; we wish ill to none; we desire the well-being of all."

The following is the English version of the original Hindi speech delivered by Shri Sri Prakasa, President, at the 27th session of the United Provinces Provincial Political Conference held at Etawah on Friday.

Twice before, has my desire to come to Etawah in connection with this Conference, died in my heart. Three years back, almost to a day, I left home for Etawah. I was sent back from Allahabad. The Council of the Provincial Congress Committee was hurriedly summoned there. On the one hand, it was faced with the Government's declaration that this Conference would not be allowed to be held, unless we agreed to some conditions which it was impossible for us to accept. On the other hand, it felt bound by the terms of the Gandhiji-Irwin settlement, and did not feel itself authorized, without express permission of Mahatma Gandhi and the Working Committee, to start mass civil disobedience. Mahatma was to come back from the Round Table Conference within a few days and the Working Committee had already been summoned to meet and discuss the situation. In these circumstances, the Council decided that the Conference must be adjourned. Two and a half months later it was resolved to hold "The Etawah Conference Day," while I was still wondering whether I should celebrate it in Etawah or in Benares itself. The Government decided the matter for me two days before that date.

MEN BEHIND BARS. Of course being only human we are all happy that we have been able to meet once more; but the situation that has made the meeting possible is not one at which we can feel really happy; and, secondly, when we see that our honoured brother Jawaharlal Nehru and many other comrades are still being held in jail and new arrests are still taking place, the little happiness that we might otherwise have felt, completely disappears. Despite all this, however, the bounden duty of us all is that however adverse the circumstances, we must always be prepared to fulfil the duties that come to us; and it is in that spirit that I appear before you.

WARRIORS ALL. Referring to the death of eminent leaders and tried workers in the cause of the country, Sri Prakasa said:—"We think of all these brothers to-day with great respect and admiration. Brave soldiers they were, and genuine public life is always the poorer when those that work so assiduously and unostentatiously as they did, pass away. I pour out the offerings of my heart to all other known and unknown warriors also who have striven and sacrificed themselves so that the country might be free. The unknown warrior is worthy of the highest respect for he verily gives the most and gets the least."

MAHATMA'S PROGRAMME

Allow me to pay our heart-felt homage to Mahatma Gandhi who, whether formally inside the Congress or outside, is our one universally respected leader. It is his programme of work and it is his (Continued on page 10.)

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The 'Bombay Chronicle'—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.—The Advertisement Department, The 'Bombay Chronicle,' Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted for a handsome Sauni Muslim Honours graduate (Madras University), age 24, very brilliant, of a respectable Andhra family, a fair bride, below 16, of a respectable Muslim family. Financing foreign studies desired, if possible. Best credentials. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply particulars to—Box No. 3451, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted responsible and influential Salesmen for book-stall. Security essential. Apply Photoplay Book Co., 225, Hornby Road. (3449)

Indian School of Document Examination: Trains Handwriting and Fingerprint Experts. Highly qualified. Latest apparatus. Up-to-date Laboratory. For particulars send stamped self-addressed envelope to Registrar of School, Beadon Road, Lahore. (3452).

Wanted:—L.C.P.S. (Bom.) experienced doctor on Rs. 40 to Rs. 50 per month for 2 years as House Surgeon, with free quarters. Kanarese knowing preferred. Wanted: A Probationer L.C.P.S. on Rs. 25 p.m. as honorarium for one year to gain hospital practice. Kanarese knowing preferred. Wanted: A Fully trained and experienced B.P.N.A. Nurse on Rs. 40 a month with Kanarese and English only need apply. With free quarters. Apply with their testimonials and certificates to Secretary Co-op. Hospital, Hubli, before the 7th Jan., 1935. (3433).

Energetic Canvasers wanted immediately. Apply soon to Mr. H. Chavda, 23, Meadows Street, (first floor), either in person or by post. Canvasers in up-country are also wanted.

Agents and Dealers wanted all over India for selling Lead Capsules. First Indian! Very competitive! Large Demand, everywhere!! Smt Metal Works, Madras, Bombay.

Wanted a Graduate Teacher, able to teach History and French to higher classes. Pay Rs. 60-3-75. Apply with testimonials to Head Master, S. G. T. High School for Girls, Rajkot, C. S. (3429).

Wanted salesmen for our Darjeeling Tea. Salary Rs. 100-150. No cash security. Apply to Kalibore Tea Co., 59, Sovabazar, Calcutta. (3402)

Wanted young Anglo-Indian Lady Canvaser of good appearance, with respectable connections for American Pearl Jewellery—on Commission basis. Apply Shrivasth, Porek House, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (3431).

Wanted—Branch Secretaries. Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. up to Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3441)

Wanted 5 capable assistants as Store-keeper and agent for Perfumery goods. Salary Rs. 100 p.m. Travelling and rent extra. For particulars apply BECPWO, Post Box No. 6729, Calcutta. (3434).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted an experienced and capable Folding Overseer (Fancy lines) for local Cotton Mills. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9400, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an F.R.C.S. (England) as Medical Officer, Parsi Dispensary, Surat on Rs. 300-10-350 plus Rs. 30 House Rent p.m. Apply with full particulars and copies of testimonials to the Chief Officer, Borough Municipality, Surat before 10-1-1935. (9328)

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 40 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Gentleman with 47 years' experience in tea business, expert in blending and enjoying best in fluence with the traders offers his services. Please write Jamsetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

12. TO BE LET.

To let for Hindoos one up-to-date block 3 bed rooms, big Hall and kitchen at Jaijwadi next to Shastri Hall, Grant Road West. Apply Dongre. (3455).

To Let—A Spacious Bungalow No. 182-186, Khetwadi Lane No. 11, suitable for Theatrical Parties. Also Rooms at Shri Hari Nivas, Gowalla Tank and at Shri Hari-sadan, near Prarthana Samaj, Charni Road. Apply to Purnesh-tam Govindji, 82-66, Vithalwadi, Telephone No. 23518. (3460).

50. PATENT MEDICINES.

Caesar's Pills.—The very latest and unrivalled French preparation for lost vitality, Neurasthenia, Mental Depression and Nervousness. Guaranteed satisfaction. Rs. 6 for 60 Pills Obtainable from G. Martiros (Bombay) Co., Dady House, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (3354).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

We will purchase whole editions of books of educational value, written by noted writers. Apply Box No. 3442, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Engineering Institute, New Delhi: Next session in January. Civil and Electrical Engineering, courses covering City and Guilds Examinations. Prospectus free. (3403).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Ambitions Students are invited to join the Punjab Matriculation guarantee course on or before the 30th of November when the admissions for the same will be closed. Senior Cambridge a passport to all Universities Indian and foreign. Classes for July examinations will commence on the 1st of December. Apply: Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

68. PARTNERSHIPS

Wanted a financial partner working or sleeping. Investment Rs. 5,000 against interest and profits in running and profitable business. Full security against capital. Apply Post Box 4504, By-culla. (3461).

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Loans on Jewellery and Property arranged quickly and confidentially. Apply to Bombay Loan Agency, 84/86, Nagdevi Street, Bombay. (3456).

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Wanted: Energetic and influential agents on pay or commission to sell our cloth and hosiery goods. Liberal terms. Lucrative income from Rs. 50 to 150 p.m. by spreading a few hours daily. Rs. 50 cash security essential. Apply with -13 stamps to Babu Gujar Mail Mehla, Cloth Merchant, Ludhiana, Punjab. (3450).

Wanted energetic agents on easy cash security. Liberal Salary & Commission offered. Apply to: Suryah Tea Supply Company, Main Road, Mettupalayam. (3440)

Wanted energetic and influential gentlemen in all parts of Bombay Presidency to work as Chief and Special Agents in the Life Department of the Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd. Departments other than Life being organised. Please communicate stating previous experience and the business you can guarantee, with N. K. Bhartiya & Sons, Managing Agents, P.O. Box No. 42, Cawnpore. (3437)

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar Broach Baroda
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Nasik Sholapur Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Rajahmundry, Larkhana, Mirpurkar, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Mamad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Rajchur, Balapur, Ennakulam, Dharmavaram, Tiruvandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghat, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kanpur, Seoni, Saugor, Almer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura Dehra Dun, Honawar Delhi, St. Mary's Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Ringanghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gaddur, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 323, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Character and year reading by the stars in your name or palm print Rs. 18-. Royen & Co., Cocanada. (3447).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

"400 Years Unique Calendar." If needed, please write with five annas postal stamps, to Girson & Co., Post Box 437, Bombay. (3457).

151. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Dispensary for Immediate Sale.—Well-fitted. Running in a busy locality. A unique opportunity for a young energetic Doctor. Rs. 360. No offer. See bet. 5-7 p.m. or write: S. R. Purohit, 184, Thakurdwar Road. (3458).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Butter—Pure, wholesome, without any adulteration made in the cleanest way under hygienic conditions at 14 Ans. a lb. to be had from Sir Ratan Tata Industrial Institute, Hughes Rd. (3388).

Sexus Paste, best contraceptive jelly, low price, propaganda, not profiting. RIGHT AGENCY, New Bhatwadi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3122)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch	Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 6-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

This is to Inform the Public and everybody concerned that Mr. GOVERDHANDAS JIVERAJ, our Travelling Organiser is no longer in our service.

RAMCHAND BANARSIDAS, Managing Agents, The Tribune Tobacco Works, Limited. 3459.

SURAT BOROUGH MUNICIPALITY

TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS for treating the main road from Station to Chowk with 2"-2 1/2" Shell Macadam are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer on or before 15th January, 1935, at 4 p.m. The area to be treated is approximately 3,33,000 sq. ft.

Tender forms with specifications can be had from the Municipal Engineer either on application or from the office during working days on payment of Rs. 5/-.

The earnest money at 1 per cent should accompany each tender without which the tender will not be considered. The tenderer whose tender is accepted shall have to pay 5 per cent deposit.

The tenders may be submitted alternately with and without maintenance guarantee.

The Municipality is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. B. SANJANA, President, Surat Borough Municipality. 25-12-34 9430.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay on SATURDAY, the 29th day of December, 1934, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

(1) To approve and adopt the Directors' report and Audited Statements of Accounts as at 31st December, 1933.

(2) To elect Directors who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th day of December, 1934, to the 18th day of January, 1935, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board, DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Agents. Sudama House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay. 17th December, 1934. 9390.

Public Notices

NOTICE as to LOST POLICY.

Policy No. 50624 in National Insurance Company, Ltd., on the life of Francisco Cardozo, alias Napoleo Cardozo, residing at No. 90, 2nd floor, Lohar Street, Bombay, having been LOST, notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the Policy the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

R. G. DAS & CO., Managers, National Insurance Co., Ltd., 7, Council House St., Calcutta. 9439.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPG. & WVG. CO., LTD.

Mill Office, Soparibaug Road, Parel, Bombay.

NOTICE.

The interest on the Debentures of the Company will be paid on and from the 2nd January, 1935. Debenture Holders are therefore requested to present their coupons (with debentures for inspection) and receive interest due thereon at the above address.

GANESHNARAYAN PIRAMAL, Agents. 9436

THE KASTOORCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the undersigned for the purchase of the following Property, situated at Cadel Road, Mahim:—

(1) The two buildings known as The Kastoorchand Mill Bungalows, facing the Mahim Bay. Each Bungalow consists of six flats and all the twelve flats are let at present at an aggregate monthly rental of Rs. 1,360/- or Rs. 16,320/- per annum.

(2) Land, measuring approximately 10,844 square yards adjacent to the Bungalows with a considerable frontage on Cadel Road. The land is Pension and Tax Free, annual land rent Rs. 14-6-8, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 377 (Mahim Division).

The Terms for tendering are:—

(a) All Tenders must be in by 15th January, 1935.

(b) A cheque drawn in favour of Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., for 10 per cent by way of deposit must be included with each Tender, the balance to be paid on completion.

(c) A Tender once submitted cannot be withdrawn and will be binding upon the Tenderer upto 31st January, 1935.

(d) The buildings and land will be sold as a whole, not separately.

(e) The buyer must bear his own legal expenses and also all stamp charges.

(f) The Trustees for the Debenture Holders do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender.

For and on behalf of The Trustees for the Debenture Holders of The Kastoorchand Mills Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation).

For W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., JOSEPH KAY, Managing Director, Managers. 9375

Auction Sales

Messrs. VORA & Co.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (SATURDAY), at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Hornby Road, Fort, Opp. Taraporewala Booksellers of Dining, Drawing and Bed-room furniture, Baby Cottage Piano (S. Rose Co.), H.M.V. Cabinet, Gramophone, Portable Typewriter, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Singer Machine, Wardrobes, Tilting sets, Glassware, etc. Property of a European Gentleman and others.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.), at Chowpatty Sea Face, near Italian Restaurant of complete Household furniture, Chesterfield suite, Almyrahs, Godrej safe. His Master's Voice portable Gramophone, Cabinet Gramophone with E. light, Singer Machine, Marble pillars and Figures, Steel cash-box, Portable Typewriter, Dining table, Chairs, Bed with box mattress, etc.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BONAFIDE SALE of valuable household furniture at Silvan Mansion (2nd floor), off Lady Jamsedji Road, Mahim, and opposite Naser Stores, near Portuguese Church, on SUNDAY, the 30th December, 1934, at 10-30 in the morning, the property of a gentleman comprising:—

Drawing room settees and sofas, rich rexine lined sofas and Chesterfield chairs, blackwood carved centre table, corner stands, teapots, Jacobean extending dining table and chairs, substantially built Jacobean sideboard and dumbwaiter, G. E. C. Refrigerator, leather cushioned chairs, square dining table, artistic writing table with book case combined, teakwood beds, single and double doors almirahs, wardrobes, boot and shoe stands, ladies dressing table with centre and side mirrors and seat, Electric Cabinet Gramophone and Primaphone, Siemens Electric table fan, Electric lamps, Singer Sewing machine, Crockery, Glassware and similar other household articles.

Property on view. Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned and at the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN STYLE AND JACOBAN FURNITURE, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (TO-MORROW) SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Sethna House, Carmichael Road, off Peddar Road, very handsome household modern and Jacobean furniture, such as large sliding dining table, Jacobean chairs, and sideboard, modern style drawing room suits, centre table, book-stand, corner book-case, tables, Diwan, round shape twin bedsteads with box mattresses, round shape mirror almyrahs, Lady's triple mirror dressing table, chests of drawers, teapots, writing desks, linen cupboards, easy and low chairs, cane furniture, verandah furniture, etc.

The property of R. K. Nehru, Esq., I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Bombay, and others.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. 62, Meadows Street, Fort. Tel. No. 22801.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from A. C. Toddberg, Esq., on MONDAY, the 31st Inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at "Woodlands" Peddar Road, Cum-balla Hill, Open, carved Benjamine and Teak wood Solid Benjamin and Wimbridge modern furniture, Piano, Zoonad Almirah, Push-lined drawing room suits, Scher-emir Mirror, Jardineers, Binocular, gubernatorial book-case, Frigidaire, Carpets, Sewing machine, Radio, Cabinet, Parian and Dressing figures, table clocks, Saxophone, Dragon lamps, Electric fans, Godrej Steel Cash-box, Safe and Cabinet, Hall Cabinets, Rich Bohemian glassware, Crockery, best platedware, Curios, old and rare old Canton Chinaaware, large engravings and oil-paintings, Motor-car, etc. On view. Auctioneers D. Mistry and Co., 62 Meadows Street, Fort. Tel. No. 22801.

N. Y. K. LINE

BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Nagato Maru	3901	17 Dec	4 Jan.
Anjo Maru	3900	29 Dec	11 Jan.
Torayama Maru	7000	15 Jan	31 Jan
Lisbon Maru	7053	16 Jan	30 Jan
Tango Maru	7000	30 Jan	11 Feb

*Passenger Steamers with excellent accommodation and services 250-0 Return Japan.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Tokumaru Maru	12000	5 Jan	
Hakusan Maru	10500	21 Jan	

COLOMBO-MAKASSAR LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Yasukuni Maru	12000	31 Dec	
Hakusan Maru	10500	16 Jan	

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Taiyo Maru	14500	23 Jan	
Chichibu Maru	17500	6 Feb.	

Kobe-Seattle via Vancouver

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
Heian Maru	11600	19 Jan	
Hikawa Maru	11600	4 Feb	

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Ltd.'s Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 22041. Telegrams: "YUSEN."

STOP CONTRABAND TAXI BUSINESS

Bombay Drivers Protest Against Private Cars Plying for Hire

The Managing Committee of the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union has raised a strong protest against a large number of Private Cars doing contraband business in a representation that they have forwarded to the Bombay Government.

In the course of the representation it has been stated that while 1,200 taxis do legitimate business observing all Police regulations, and paying all taxes both to Government and to the Municipality, no less than 500 private cars are doing contraband business "without taxi meters entering into private contracts with customers and even establishing unhealthy relation with police authorities."

The Union has therefore suggested that Rule No. 37 of the Public Conveyance (Motor Vehicles) 1922, should be totally deleted and a total stoppage should be put to the private taxis plying for hire without taxi meters.

The Union has also sought an interview for a deputation with the Hon. Secretary in this connection.

INDIAN SCOUT VISITS DANDENONG

Entertained by Sh're President Cr. G. W. Burdon

Mr. Jamil R. Mody started his tour with the idea of studying Scouting in other countries, and partly because he considered that his education would not be complete without gaining a knowledge of other countries and experiencing for himself life as lived abroad.

After attending the Jamboree, he will go on to Sydney via the Prince's Highway, and on to Brisbane, China is the next stop, then Japan to America. From Francisco he will go overland to New York, and then Canada to see Niagara Falls, then back to New York, catching the boat to London. Crossing the Channel, Mr. Mody will tour the Continent, go to South Africa, Egypt, Persia and Afghanistan and will be back in Bombay, where he hopes to arrive in three years' time.

During the afternoon session of the Dandenong Shire Council Mr. Mody accompanied by G. S. M. Swords, was entertained by the president and councillors to afternoon tea. The Shire President, Cr. G. W. Burdon, welcomed the visitor on behalf of his colleagues and the people of Dandenong, and presented him with a copy of the "Back to Dandenong" souvenir booklet, inscribed and autographed by president, councillors and officers of the Shire, and members of the Press, as a souvenir of his brief sojourn in Dandenong.

JAIPUR YOUTHS FOR SOCIAL REFORM

Conference Out To Stop Child Marriage

REENGUS (Jaipur), ec. 28. Arrangements are now complete to hold the Youth Conference, which will meet here on December 29 and 30. The Pandit is almost complete. The social reformers have already arrived.

About a thousand delegates are expected to join the deliberations, some of them coming from

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Magnificent dance in

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To-day
A GOLD MOHOR**
First Picture

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SHANTAKUMARI,
BABA VYAS.
ETC.

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Girgaum, Opera House

TIME:—DAILY SHOW AT
5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sunday and
Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

PETIT CASE ARGUMENTS

Mr. Colman's Address

At the resumed hearing
on Friday before Mr. I. S.
Haji, Additional Presidency
Magistrate, Esplanade Court,
of the case in which Mrs.
Gulbai Petit, Mrs. Dhinbai Petit,
and Mr. P. B. Petit have been
charged with fraudulent con-
cealment and dishonest transfer of
jewellery by Mr. A. G. Gray, Ma-
nager of the Bank of India Ltd.
Mr. Colman continued his ad-
dress for the prosecution.

Counsel stated that from
the exhibits put in by the prose-
cution, it was clear that the se-
cond accused at a certain stage
was represented by Messrs. Ed-
gelow, Gulabchand and Wadia,
and not by Messrs. Merwanji Co-
lah and Co., who admittedly acted
on behalf of the first accused.

Velinkar Objects.
An argument then arose as to
whether the Court should accept
the records supplied by the
prosecution for reference.
Mr. Velinkar objected on the
ground that the documents had
not been proved to be the Court
records, and he contended that
the record of the court should be
referred to.

The magistrate directed the de-
fence copies of the proceedings to
be numbered in accordance with
the court records.

Second Accused's Solicitors.
Mr. Colman, proceeding read
some letters which had passed be-
tween the first accused and the
second accused, in which a de-
mand was made for repayment or
security for certain amounts out-
standing. Counsel pointed out
that on May 28, 1930, the Bank of
India demanded payment on the
promissory note passed by Mrs.
Gulbai. On June 8, Mrs. Dhin-
bai Petit, the second accused,
served a solicitor's notice on the
first accused through Messrs.
Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia,
demanding security for an al-
leged debt to her. From this
counsel said, it was quite clear
that at least at this stage Messrs.
Colah, Merwanji and Company
did not act as her solicitors.

**INSPECTOR ESCAPES
BAD COLLISION**
Motor Vehicles Department
Officer Avoids Victoria
To Face Tram Car

What would have been a serious
motor smash was averted by the
presence of mind of the driver of
the car on Wednesday afternoon
and resulted only in slight in-
juries to the car and slight injuries
to the driver.

Inspector Rudd of the
Motor Vehicles Department of
the City Police, it is stated,
was driving his car at about 2 p.m. on Wednesday on the
Parel Road towards Parel. When
he reached the foot of the Byculla
Bridge, he noticed a victoria
ahead of him and tried to over-
take it by swerving to the right.
In doing so he encountered a
tramcar coming from the opposite
direction just in front of it. Here
he had to swerve to the left to
avoid a smash. The car grazed
the tram car and the left mud-
guard of the car was damaged.

The wind screen also was
smashed due to the impact, which
resulted in slight injuries on the
forehead of the driver.

**WOMAN DIES
OF BURNS**

A verdict of accidental death
was returned by the Coroner's
jury on Friday, on the body of
Anandibai, a Hindu woman, who
died as a result of severe burns
which she sustained when her
Saree was caught in flames from
a lamp.

A GENERAL! BUT WITH NO ARMY, TO FOLLOW.



"BLUNTLY STATED, the INDIAN
LIBERALS TODAY HAVE A
HEAD BUT NO BODY."
LEADER, TIMES OF INDIA - 20-12-34

MRS. MUNSHI FOR CORPORATION

Appeal To "C" Ward
Voters To Give Her Their
Solid Support

Mrs. Lilaavati Munshi has issued
the following manifesto to voters
of "C" Ward.
Some days ago I had announced
my intention of standing as a
candidate for the ensuing Muni-
cipal Election from the "C" Ward,
if there was a sufficient response
to my appeal for support from
you. Some of you were kind
enough to inform me that I shall
get good support from them if I
decide to stand. This has given
me hopes that similar support
will be forthcoming from other
voters and therefore I have de-
cided to stand.

Some friends have advised me
that to show my loyalty to the
Congress, I should give some out-
lines of the work done in connec-
tion with it. It is the duty of
every Indian to be loyal to the
Congress and to my mind it is
unnecessary to speak about what
one has done in connection with
it. However in accordance with
the wishes of my friends, I beg to
give the following few details.

Since 1930, when I joined the
Congress movement, I have done
my best to obey every Congress
mandate. When the Saiyagraha
campaign continued, I worked
as a Secretary of the Boycott
Committee and as a Vice-presi-
dent of the Bombay Provincial
Congress Committee.

WENT TO JAIL TWICE.

I went to jail twice obeying the
Congress mandate, for three
months during 1930 and second
time for one year during 1932. Du-
ring 1931, the Swadeshi Market
at Kalbadevi was established in
order to promote and popularise
Swadeshi and it is continuing its
work. I have been a member of
All-India Congress Committee for
the last four years and as a Sec-
retary of the All-India Swadeshi
Sangh, I have been conducting
Swadeshi propaganda. I also re-
present the Swadeshi Market
Committee on the Executive of
Indian Merchants' Chamber. Dur-
ing the last session of Congress,
at Bombay, I was a Secretary of
the All-India Khadi Exhibition
and Swadeshi Bazar. Since I
joined the Congress I have en-
deavoured to promote Swadeshi
with the best of my ability con-
tinuously and steadily and I have
obeyed all the mandates of the
Congress. I have also done some
service in the cause of Gujarati
literature, but that need not be
mentioned here.

Before I close, I should like to
draw your attention to one thing.
In elections, the votes are dis-
tributed on communal lines or on
business relations, which to my
mind is very harmful to public in-
terest. I should therefore appeal
to all the voters that this method
should be avoided at this Muni-
cipal Election.

I have to make the last appeal
to my sister voters. At least
there are about 1,000 women vot-

BAD SMASH IN PAREL RD.

Driver Decamps After
Knocking Down Old
Woman And Up-
rooting Tree

A serious motor accident, which
resulted in serious injuries to an
aged woman, uprooted a tree and
fencing and smashed a Hydrant,
occurred on Friday morning on
the Parel Road.
Kashibai Panu, the victim of the
accident, who is stated to be in a
precarious condition is lying in
the J. J. Hospital.
After the accident, the motor-
driver, it is stated, drove away,
not heeding the shouts of the
passers-by. Sub-Inspector Swami
of the Byculla Police who is in-
vestigating the case is on the
look-out for the car and its driv-
er.

It appears that at about 10 a.m.
car No. W-5688, was coming along
the Parel Road towards Byculla.
As the car reached the junction
of the Parel Road with Sussex Rd.
it is stated the driver drove very
fast and knocked down Kashibai
(60), who was walking along the
same direction.

After knocking down the aged
woman, who received multiple in-
juries, the car swerved to the left,
mounted the footpath and dash-
ed against a tree with its fenc-
ing. The speed of the car was so
high that both, the tree, which
was uprooted and the fencing,
were thrown 50 feet away.

Not stopping the car went fur-
ther and dashed against an Hy-
drant, which was thrown 25-30 ft.
away from its original position.

Eye-witnesses of this adventure
of the vehicle, expected that in
the end, the car would come to a
stand-still but were surprised to
find that the driver drove it away
without caring for the shouts of
the spectators.

The Byculla Police, who were
informed of the accident, rushed
to the place under Sub-Inspector
Swami and removed the injured
woman to the Hospital.
Further investigations are in
progress and the arrest of the
driver is imminent.

ers representing all communities
from this ward. If all the sisters
were to support one particular
candidate, his or her success is
a certainty. Is it too much to
expect if I hope for their full sup-
port?

EASY PROMISES.

One word more. Many candi-
dates are in the habit of giving a
number of promises as to what
they will do after they are elected.
I believe it is not right to give
such promise—which cannot be
fulfilled afterwards—without stu-
dying Municipal questions. But
I can assure the voters that I
will be with the popular side in
every question affecting public
interest and I shall always try
my best to protect the interest of
the voters.

CAR ACCIDENTS IN CITY

Girl Killed By Motor At
Parel Tank Road
DRIVER FLEES AFTER
BIG SMASH

Reports of several car smashes
in the city during the past three
days are to hand.
Police are looking for the driver
of car No. W-5688 which knocked
down an old woman causing
serious injuries, uprooted a tree
and a hydrant, on Parel Road on
Friday.

After the accident the driver
made off ignoring the shouts of
bystanders to stop.

A little girl was knocked down
and killed by car No. 2089-Y on
Thursday in Parel Tank Road.
The jury recorded a verdict of
rash driving.

The inquest was opened this
morning on the body of an aged
Jew, who was knocked down by a
lorry driven by Pathan, also in
Parel Tank Road.

A serious smash was averted
when Inspector Rudd of the
Motor Vehicles Department when
swerving to avoid a victoria at
the foot of Byculla Bridge, found
himself faced by a tram car, to
avoid which he again had to
swerve.

There was a slight collision
with the tram car but the in-
juries were trivial.

**POLICE INSPECTOR
ON FRAUD CHARGE**

Alleged To Have Stolen
£865 From Fund

Systematic fraud was alleged at
Sheffield against a man who was
dismissed from his position as a
police inspector on the day he
appeared in court.

He is
Frank Cope, of Bingham
Park-crescent, Sheffield,
and he was charged with steal-
ing £865, the property of the
Sheffield (Police) Central Funeral
and Thrift Club.

Supt. Bristow, Chief of the
Sheffield C.I.D. of which Cope
was a member, stated that Cope
had been treasurer of the fund
for 11 years. Shortly before the
pay-out was due to take place
Cope came to his office and, he
alleged, said:

"Well, I am down. I cannot
pay out. There is something
about £700 short."

"I asked Cope where the money
was," continued the superintend-
ent. "He could give no explana-
tion where it had gone beyond
the fact that he had had the
money and had not got it now."

Bank Statement.
"I have obtained a statement
from the bank and compared that
and certain books that Cope had
in his possession.

"I have gone back for five years,
and this discloses what can only
be described as a system of
fraud."

Supt. Bristow added that the
matter had been discussed by the
police authorities, and Cope had
been dismissed from his position
as a detective-inspector.

When charged Cope said, "I
have nothing to say at present."

Chief-supt. Peake, applying for
a remand, alleged that serious
discrepancies had been traced to
Cope. The bank books had been
examined, and a certain book
had been destroyed.

"It was not a monetary lapse,
and as Cope has given no ex-
planation regarding the disposal of
the money the police desire to go
thoroughly into the matter," de-
clared Supt. Peake.

Cope was remanded in custody
for a week.

**DEATH CAUSED
BY RASH DRIVING**

Jury's Verdict On Death Of
Little Girl Caused By
Lorry

The Coroner's jury while re-
cording a verdict of death on the
body of Banoo Bai Wasudso, ad-
ded that it was caused by "being
badly damaged under a heavily
loaded motor lorry (No. 2089-Y)
which was being rashly driven
along Parel Tank Road by the
driver Abdulla Mohammed Bak-
shi."

Banoo Bai, aged 5, was cut to
pieces and died on the spot.

The father of the girl in giving
evidence said that his daughter
went out of the house at 5-30
p.m. on Thursday and soon he
heard cries of the people on the
road.

Hurrying to the spot he saw
the body of the daughter "so
crushed as to look flat with the
ground." The police came on the
scene and removed the mangled
corpse.

Two other eye-witnesses depos-
ed to the fact that the girl was
knocked down by the lorry.

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There is no Free List

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BENGAL NIGHTINGALE
PADMA DEVI
And An ALL-STAR CAST:
MISS SHIRIN, RAJA PANDIT,
MUBARAK, S. BABURAO
S. N. CHAPEKAR, B.A.

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10-45 p.m. Matinee at 3 p.m.
on Sat., Sun. and Holidays

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of
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businessmen during office hours.

THIRD WEEK OF
"CLEOPATRA"

At The Pathe

"Cleopatra". Cecil B. DeMille's spectacular production which tells the dramatic story of Egypt's glamorous queen and her love affairs, is continued for a third week at Pathe.

Claudette Colbert, Warren William and Henry Wilcoxon play the principal roles and the supporting cast includes Ian Keith, Joseph Schildkraut, C. Aubrey Smith, Gertrude Michael, Irving Pichel and 8000 others.

Of all love stories, the romantic side of Cleopatra is perhaps the greatest love theme ever printed on any page either history or fiction. Using Rome and Egypt in all their glorious splendour for his background, De Mille has woven his screen story into spectacular entertainment which no one should miss.

KIDDIES SHOW
AT CAPITOL

The kiddies of the city numbering nearly a thousand had gala time at the Regal Cinema on Wednesday last, popularly known as the Boxing Day. The management of the cinema spared no effort of time and expense to cater for the delights of the youngsters who came romping in to the Theatre, to receive their numerous, attractive and charming presents. Sweets, toys, baby-machines and midgets were there in profusion to gratify the curiosity of the children of every race and community, who proudly received their presents with beaming smiles and child-like countenances. As the arrivals streamed in, the stock of presents seemed to run short: it was a sight to despatch special messengers post-haste to storm emporiums, toy-shops and sweetmeat marts for a further consignment, to avoid disappointment for anyone of the youngsters. Everyone of them went away pleased and eagerly looked forward to come off another similar function to come off at the Capitol on the 31st December at 10 a.m.

"SATI ANJANI"

At The Majestic

This week the Majestic Cinema is showing "Sati Anjani" or "Birth of Hanuman". Miss Panna plays the heroine Babarao Khatoon an Mehboob give a good team-work-sagar movietone has tried to fill this picture with non stop entertainment. It is a picture for all.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of florescope or time and date of birth or of writing letter to MANUMAN JUTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruvani, S. India.

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Eddie Cantor in "Roman Scandals" shown at Carlton.



"Student Tour" at the Regal.



"Let Us Talk It Over" at "Capitol."

Politics Without Pice Is
Shadow Without SubstanceSir Daniel Hamilton Sees In Co-operation, Force
To Destroy Pernicious Financial Anaemia

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28. "The disease from which India's body and soul is suffering is Pernicious Financial Anaemia. It is a disease of long standing and may destroy India before many years are over. If it is not itself destroyed, India is perishing not for want of politics but for want of Pice. Politics without pice is only wind and dust without rain, shadow without substance, chaff without wheat and husk without kernel. India has been fed too long on husks."

MALADY OF BODY-POLITIC.

This is how Sir Daniel Hamilton, the well-known Champion of Co-operative movement in India, diagnosed the malady of the Indian body-politic, in the course of an instructive paper entitled the "Soul of India", which was

read to-day at the sitting of the All-India Co-operative Conference, Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu presiding.

LABOUR IS CAPITUL.

Continuing Sir Daniel said:—"India's problem to-day is where to find money to feed both soul and body. She will find it nowhere else than in co-operatively organised and monetized labour of her people. For India's labour is India's capital—greatest fund of Capital in the Empire, and when India's Finance Members and Ministers begin to draw on that capital, rain from heaven will lay, the wind and dust and husk will give place to kernel, chaff to wheat and shadow to substance. And India will begin to live and move and find her soul."—United Press.

Why Appoint I.M.S.
Members On Civil Side?MEDICAL CONFERENCE CONDEMNS
J. P. C. REPORT

NEW DELHI, December 28. The Joint Parliamentary Committee's report so far it concerns Indian Medical Service was criticised by the Medical Conference at to-day's sitting through the following resolution:—

"This Conference is of opinion that continued appointment of members of Indian Medical Service to Civil side is entirely unjustified and uncalled for. The Conference concurs with the view expressed by Services Sub-Committee of the first Round Table Conference that there should be in future no civil branch of the Indian Medical

Service and that Civil Medical Service should be recruited through Public Service Commission. The present method of recruiting officers for Indian Medical Service by selection is undesirable and unsatisfactory, which should be replaced by an open competitive examination."

UNDER WHOSE CONTROL?

The Conference further opined that all I.M.S. officers employed in Civil Medical Department must be wholly under the control of Minister-in-charge of the portfolio.

The Conference considered that the right of appeal sought to be given to the Privy Council was a direct intimation of the provisions of Indian Medical Council Act, depriving the Council's right of reciprocity with other countries as to mutual recognition of respective medical degrees and diplomas.

WHY PRACTISE IN INDIA?

The Conference strongly dissented from the proposals entitling the members of Indian Medical Service, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Royal Air Force Medical Service to practise in India merely by virtue of commission they hold.

Dr. Kumudshanker Ray in moving the above resolution observed that the Joint Committee's decisions were arrived at in utter disregard to decision of the Services Sub-Committee and recommendations of the Government of India.

Dr. Mehta who seconded the resolution followed in the same strain.

BOGUS PRACTITIONERS.

There was a long discussion over the three resolutions urged by Captain Mukherjee with a view to stop the menace of bogus medical practitioners which were eventually withdrawn and referred to the Central Council of All-India Medical Association for further consideration.

The conference concluded after adopting some more resolutions. The next Conference will be held in the Central Provinces.—United Press.

At a farewell meeting held by the students of the Rajkot Sanskrit High School, Mr. Naradhal G. Bhat was honoured on the eve of his departure to join his new appointment in the I. P. Mission School, Surat under the presidency of Mr. Ishahaque Hussain, Professor of History in the Mayo College, of Almer.

"STUDENT TOUR"
AT THE REGALIntroduces Sensational New
Dance "The Carlo"

Rhythm, Romance and Roars, those gurgling triplets of successful entertainment, were never more perfectly exemplified than in "Student Tour" the new Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer musical laugh-ganza which opens to-day at the Regal Theatre. "Laugh-ganza" is an apt term to describe this new melange of merriment and music. It is essentially youthful, sparkling with comedy, vibrant with new music, deeply romantic and spectacular. In a word, it's first-class entertainment. While Jimmy Durante and Charles Butterworth carry the principal comedy roles, and do it to the accompaniment of howls of sile from the audience the picture serves a more important purpose. It introduces a pair of cinematic sweethearts who are destined to go far. Maxine Doyle, the feminine half of the team, is as roughish a lass as the screen has put forth in many years. She sings divinely—especially the new hit number, "From Now On"—dances well and is charmingly cute. The other half of the team is Phil Regan, a handsome lad with a gorgeous tenor voice and an ability to act convincingly. Their work together as college sweethearts is something to be remembered. Music plays an important part in "Student Tour" especially since the picture serves to introduce a new dance rhythm in the form of the "Carlo" Gorgeously staged in a casino in Monte Carlo, this number is danced to five four time, something said to be absolutely new in popular music. It is destined to sweep the ballrooms of the world, and is the product of the song-writing team of Brown and Fred, who gave the world "Singing in the Rain" and many other hits. "Student Tour" is the story of an American college rowing team which wins the national championship and the right to race a team in England. But the oarsmen all have flunked in philosophy, and can't go. The coach, Monte Blue, arranges for Butterworth, the professor of philosophy, to accompany the crew and tutor them. A bunch of the liveliest co-eds decide to go along as a cheering section. So does the professor's homely niece, Miss Doyle. Hilarious happenings take place on the boat, in China, Java, Monte Carlo at the Taj Mahal in India and at other points visited. During the proceedings Miss Doyle blossoms out as the loveliest co-ed of all and wins the heart of Regan, the stroke car of the crew, the captain of the college girls, and the lion of the college. The story, while light, has a believable ring, and is definitely entertaining of the better sort. A word should be said for Florine McKinney, Doug Fowley, Betty Grable, Fay McKenzie, Bobby Gordon, Mary, Loos, Pauline Brooks, Herman Brix and others of the comparatively new players. They do a professional job in an excellent and entertaining manner. "Student Tour" is the sort of entertainment the screen needs and is recommended without reservation.

"ROMAN SCANDALS"
At The Carlton

The very idea of Eddie Cantor scurrying madly about amid the decadent magnificence of ancient Rome is so funny in itself that we found ourselves smiling in anticipation before we hit the Carlton Theatre, where "Roman Scandals" the wild-eyed comedian's latest Samuel Goldwyn screen musical opens to-day.

It wouldn't be fair to divulge the plot, because its many unexpected twists and bright surprises makes it the delectable table film concoction it is. But you should know that Eddie is cast as wistful lad in the tiny town of West Rome Okalahoma, who devotes his time between driving a grocery wagon and dreaming of the grandeur that was Rome. The force of his imagination finally projects him back into the era of his dreams and there he manages to get himself involved in a variety of fantastic situations while attempting to aid beauty in distress in the persons of Rufus Etting and Gloria Stuart, smooth the course of young love for Gloria and David Manners, expose the wickedness of the Emperor Valerius, played by Edward Arnold—and at the same time, if at all possible, save his own neck.

SECOND WEEK
"DIWANI"

At The West End

Diwani at West End is running its second week from this Saturday. It depicts the Rajput age vividly.

Miss Moti plays the Chief Character of Diwani.

Diwani will be followed by the Tyrant, a Rajput Muslim production directed by Jayant Desai. It will be screened at the Id at West End Talkies.

Miss Madhuri and E. Billimoria are in the main roles. Ram Apte, Dixit, Ghory, Keki, Ishwarlal Khatoun are also included.

"FOOTLIGHT PARADE"
AND "VOLTAIRE"

At The Palace

The Palace is showing two programmes in course of the current week, the first being "Footlight Parade", which is to be screened from Saturday to Tuesday, and from Wednesday till Friday "Affairs of Voltaire" will be the attraction in place of the former. "Footlight Parade" is the third of the elaborate and mammoth musicals of Warner Bros., the first two being "42nd Street" and "Gold Diggers". It is one of the most unique and lavish of musical and spectacular productions ever created for the stage or screen. Outstanding among the numerous highlights is the enchanting water-fantasy, "By A Waterfall", in which hundreds of beautiful maidens form lace-like designs in a massive lake. This brilliant musical masterpiece has already been screened for several weeks in Bombay with remarkable success, and it is too well-known to people to need any further comments. "Voltaire" is another masterpiece-production of Warner Bros. It is probably the greatest contribution to the screen George Arliss has ever made, being an amazing drama, spectacularly produced and magnificently staged. The film concerns itself with a single incident in the long and singularly exciting career of the great French poet-philosopher. It is the famous case, in which Voltaire so interested himself for 10 long years, braving threats of imprisonment and death in his efforts to clear a man's name and save his estates from being confiscated. About this one incident has been drawn all the drama of the times, all the gorgeous pageantry and extravagance and all the exciting intrigues of the court of Louis XV.

"TC-DAY"
At The Roxy

To-day or Sunday later is now running in its third week at "Roxy Talkies". One can always expect to a success when actor like Jai Merchant and director like Mr. Choudhary work. Mr. Kaura has left no stone unturned to make this picture attractive, and surely the success of "To-day" is due to his untiring zeal and enthusiasm. Many scenes have been taken at Hyderabad State, and had the whole of army and the facilities were not given by the state, the picture would be quite different.

"LAUREL & HARDY"
COMICS

At The Edward

The current programme at "The Edward" includes three "Laurel and Hardy" comics. These "merry monarchs of mirth" as they have been rightly called, have first come into public prominence through appearing in short comics, and most people still prefer their comic shorts to full-length features. Besides the three comics the programme also includes "La Cucaracha", R. K. O. Radio's great musical revue, perfected by the new technicolour process.

"THE CAMELS
ARE COMING"New Year Attraction At
The Excelsior

"The Camels are Coming" showing at the Excelsior this week is another of those Jack Hulbert pictures which turn to laughter at every twist of the story. Jack has adventured in many positions, ashore and afloat, but never before has he achieved greatness and provided mirth as an airman.

Not just an ordinary airman, or say, a record-breaker who "hops" to Australia in a week-end, but a real-honest-to-goodness squadron leader, tracking down and "squashing" a gang of confederates, or something like that, of dope smugglers. So resourceful is Jack that he does all these wonderful things without the assistance of his squadron. His aide is a charming airwoman, so true to the demands of the day that she pilots a plane and fights a desert fight, almost tooth and nail, beautifully "permed." These are the days of the gallant woman, and Jack Campbell needed a girl as resourceful and daring as himself. "The Camels are Coming" is full of the most absurd nonsense, as a riotous comedy is expected to be. The picture was large filmed in Egypt, and many of the famous sights of that land of mystery are in the picture: The Temple of Luxor, the Pyramids of Giza, the great Sphinx, the Statue of Rameses, the Great Pyramids, Cairo, old and new. A picture of engrossing interest, a funny story, and a funnier actor.

"LET'S TALK IT EVER"
At The Capitol

When it comes to real moving entertainment in motion pictures, we have seen few screen plays recently to compare with "Let's Talk It Over". The Universal comedy-drama which opens to-day at the Capitol Theatre, Here is a rattling screen story filled with humor, remarkably sustained characterizations, high interest and fast action and possessing a powerfully dramatic climax, all combined to make a motion picture which deserves a place very near the top. Chester Morris is starred in the role of a cocky, over-confident American sailor, whose unadulterated "brass" leads him to believe himself the intimate friend of a beautiful heiress and her society set, and creates a lively sympathy for an uncouth lad who simply does not realize that he does not "belong". Mac Clarke is excellent as the heiress who does not know her own heart, and makes himself an amusing and thoroughly likeable gentleman. The entire cast is well adapted to the various roles including as it does Andy Devine, John Warburton, Irene Ware, Russ Brown and many other. "Let's Talk It Over" is recommended without reservation. Director Kurt Neumann has turned out corking entertainment.

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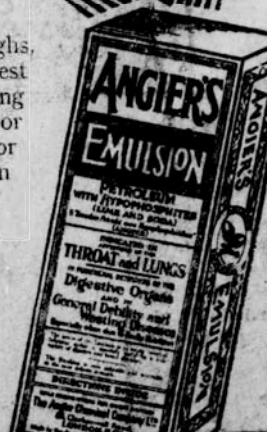
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City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magesh Vad 8. 1934
Muslim: Ramzan 21, 1353
Parsee: Tir 24, 1361
Sunrise: 6. 10m.
Sunset: 6. 10m.
High Water 4-29, 17-31
Low Water 11-25, 22-41
Bombay Races: Eighth day of Winter Meeting
S. S. "Hampden" with homeward mails, sails at 1 p.m.
All-India Veterinary Conference 8th Session, Bombay Veterinary College Compound, Patel 3 p.m.
MONDAY, December 31
New Year's Eve: Public Holiday: Banks closed.
TUESDAY, January 1
New Year's Day: Public Holiday: Banks closed.

"STALIN THE VOICE OF SOVIET RUSSIA"
A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. S. S. Kavalekar, Advocate, today (Saturday) at 9 p.m. on "Stalin the Voice of Soviet Russia" at the Neighborhood House, Nagpada.
J. L. I. NEW YEAR'S EVE DANCE
The Annual New Year's Eve Dance of the Instituto Luso-Indiano, Dabul, will be held at 9 p.m. on Monday, 31st inst. Prizes will be awarded.

FLAG SALUTATION AT SANTA CRUZ
The monthly flag salutation ceremony will take place to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) in Jammalal Bajaj Wadi, Station Road, Santa Cruz.

FLAG SALUTATION AT DADAR
The monthly flag salutation ceremony of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the Committee's Office, when Smt. Shantabai Vengarkar will perform the ceremony.

FLAG-SALUTATION IN "C" WARD
Under the auspices of the Bhuleswar District Congress Committee the monthly flag-salutation ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 8 a.m. at the committee's office Chhatral Bhuvan-Kalbadevi Road.

SUNSHINE CLUB, BYCULLA
The Xmas Sports organized by the Sunshine Club, Byculla will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at the Victoria Gardens Recreation ground at 2-30 p.m. Principal A. Soares will preside and give away the prizes.

INDIAN SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.
Under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Mr. B. G. Sathe, Pleader, will deliver a lecture on "My Personal Experiences in Spiritualism" at the Students' Brotherhood Hall, Kanade Bridge, Chowpatty, at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday), when Mr. V. D. Rishi will preside.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"The Camels are Coming" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Student Tour" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Today" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 2-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Let's Talk it Over" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Roman Scandals" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Cleopatra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY morning show at 10 a.m.
WELLINGTON—"Private Life of Don Juan" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Pulan Bhakta" Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Maharani" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Samajiki Bhul" Time as usual.
PALACE—"Footlight Parade" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY morning show at 10-30 a.m.
EDWARD—"The Champ", "Blotto", "Laurel and Hardy Murder Case" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SUNDAY morning show at 10 a.m.
MAJESTIC—"The Birth of Hanuman or Sati Anani" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee on Saturday and Sunday at 3 p.m.

Bombay Council

Bye-Election

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Friday states: A vacancy having occurred in the Bombay Legislative Council on account of the resignation of Mr. Waddeo Nalibux Hahibux Bhutto, (Larkana District) Muhammadan Rural Constituency the said constituency is called upon to elect, a person for the purpose of filling the said vacancy on or before the 21st day of January 1935. The schedule is as follows:—
Thursday, January 10—Nomination of candidates.
Friday, January 11—Scrutiny of nomination papers.
Saturday, January 12—8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.—Voting.
Monday, January 21 at 12 noon, at the headquarters office of the Returning Officer—Counting of votes (Regulation VI, D).

JAINS FORGE AHEAD

A. I. Conference Passes Social Reform Resolutions

(From A Correspondent.)

BHILSA, December 28.
The Eleventh Session of the All-India Digamber Jain Parishad was held at Bhilsa, Gwalior State, on the 27th and 28th inst. under the presidency of Babu Kasturehand of Jubbulpore who was taken in procession through the city.

SWADESHI AND KHADI.

Mr. Takhatmal Jalori, Vakil, Bhilsa, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his address appealed for the use of swadeshi articles and khadi for improving the economic condition of India, to unite all different sects of the Jains together, to abolish the Panchayat system and untouchability prevalent amongst Jains and to remain in touch with the commercial and political currents in the country.

SOCIAL REFORM

The President in his speech advised the public to put an end to their social evils and drew their attention to the deplorable condition of Jains showing a numerical decrease.

The important resolutions referred to the prohibiting of the death dinner and temple entry punishment and utilisation of temple funds for the propagation of Jain literature and education, expressing regret that Viman procession is not taken out in Bhilsa and promising help in this matter.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BHILSA

Seth Lakshminchandraji of Bhilsa announced a donation of Rs. 50,000 for opening a Jain High School while another Rs. 6,000 was promised on the spot. The title of "Danvir" was conferred upon Sethji. His wife and mother donated Rs. 9,500 to open Jain Shriwaki Ashram at Bhilsa. Above 1,000 Jains from U. P., Punjab, C. P., Malwa, Bundelkhand, Bombay and other provinces took part in the proceedings while local officers and Mr. Fustake, a prominent Gwalior leader attended.
Under the auspices of the All-India Spinners' Association a Khadi Exhibition was also held in the pandal.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Time Signal. Selection from your favourites. 1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Time Music. H. M.'s Coldstream Guards Band. Conducted by Lt. J. C. Windrum. (H.M.V. Records). With Peter Dawson—Bass Baritone. 1-30 p.m. Close down. 4-30 p.m. Children's Hour. Uncle Dick. 5-0 p.m. Naigue—Mama. Stories in Marathi. 5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema—The Theatre Magnificent. (By kind permission of the Management.) 6-30 p.m. Interval. 7-0 p.m. European Programme. 8-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Indian Programme. 8-45 p.m. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-15 p.m. Light Music. S.B. from 10 p.m. Master Vasant accompanied by Majid Khan. 11-0 p.m. God Save the King—Emperor. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The B.B.C. Midland Orchestra. 8-15 p.m. "Nightmare Series—No. 6: To be Let Unfurnished." Miss Gabrielle Vallings. 8-30 p.m. Harold Ramsay, at the Organ of the Granada. Tooting. 8-45 p.m. "Christmas Picture Book." Being Memories of Pantomime. The programme written and produced by William MacLurg. The Revue Chorus and the B.B.C. Empire Orchestra. (Leader, Daniel Melsa). Under the direction of Eric Fogg. 9-15 p.m. The News. 10 p.m. Frank Titterton (Tenor) and Peggy Cochrane (Violin). 10 p.m. Frank Titterton (Tenor) and Peggy Cochrane (Violin). 10-30 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording

Bye-Election From Fort Ward

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Fort (A) Ward will be received at the office of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday, the 15th January 1935.
The roll of membership for the purpose of this bye-election shall be closed at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 4th of January 1935.
In case of contest the election will take place on Sunday, the 20th January 1935 from 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. (S.T.) and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the "A" Ward District Congress Committee.
The Committee's address is: 28, Manohardas, Street, Holi Chakla, Fort.

Mass Conversion Of Harijan Villagers

Missionaries Step In Where Government And Sevak Sangha Fail To Give Them Necessary Protection!

(By Mail.)

TRICHINOPOLY. The following is the report of the Secretary of Karakudi Harijan Sevak Sangh regarding the recent conversion to Christianity of Harijans in a village near Devacottah:—
In November 1934 there was a wholesale conversion to Christianity of 133 Harijans in Kalangudi, a village near Devacottah.

This is not an isolated event. In 1932 in Monai, about 15 Harijans were baptised. In 1933 in Pavanakottai and Paramakudi 25 Harijans were baptised; in February, 1934 in Anayadivayal, Kallikudi and Pudukkottai 100 Harijans were baptised.

PLIGHT OF HARIJANS

The oppression of the Harijans in this area by the Caste Hindus is now too well known a fact. The Harijans began to resent and disobey the several restrictions and hardships imposed by force upon them and this led to several conflicts.

In 1931 the Madras Legislative Council passed a resolution requesting the Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter.

In the first week of July 1932 some of the American Christian Missionaries from Madurai and Manamadurai visited several of the villages in this area affected by the Nattar-Harijan problem and preached the gospel of brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God. Their visit was immediately followed by a series of organised attacks on the part of the Nattars against the Harijans in several villages in this area. This was the subject of discussion in the Legislative Council and some members including Mr. Daniel Thomas visited the area in September 1932. In November 1932 the Madras Legislative Council once again passed a resolution asking the Government to appoint a committee to enquire into the matter. The Government at this time also refused to appoint a committee though the Home Member promised to station punitive police if necessary.

HARIJAN SEVAK SANGH
In the state of affairs the Harijan Sevak Sangh came into existence in December, 1932. The Sangh took up this question in right earnest, made first hand and exhaustive enquiries and brought home to the minds of the public and the Government the state of affairs prevailing in this area. The Sangha also organised and held on June 25, 1933 a Nattar-Harijan conciliation conference in Devacottah. The Sangha seized also the opportunity of Mahatma Gandhi's visit to this area in

January, 1934, to effect a change of heart in the minds of Nattars and other Caste Hindus. The Conciliation Conference and Mahatma's visit were very useful in improving the lot of the Harijans through the admissions of the Nattars themselves, but they did not bring about that amount of change in the treatment of Harijans by caste Hindus which was required to allay the fears and apprehensions of Harijans.

SEC 144 & AFTER

The clash between the Nattars and Harijans in 1934 in Devattu, the necessity to pass an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. against the Nattars and the Harijans of Chittannur in February, 1934, during the Ayanankoil festival both closely following the visit of Mahatma, the passing of an order under section 144 Cr. P. C. against the Harijans of Chittannur in July 1934, the rioting in Chittannur on August 16, 1934, resulting in the death of a Harijan, all these among others only prove that the Nattar-Harijan problem is none the better.

MORE CONVERSIONS

In Kallangudi which is a village very much affected by this problem, the feelings of the Harijans ran high when their landlords who are Nattukottai Chettians asked these Harijans to "remove the tiled roof of a house built by one of the Harijans. The Harijans have refused to do so and the landlords are trying to prevent the Harijans from raising crops in the lands as usual. The landlords are claiming the lands as private panna lands while the Harijans are claiming "kudivaram" rights. These circumstances have also added to the feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the Harijans of Kallangudi and they all became converts to Christianity during the last week of November. The District Magistrate of Ramnad has issued a notice not only on Nattars but also the Harijans of Chittannur that punitive police will be stationed at Chittannur at the cost of both of them if there are any more breaches of the peace.

MISSIONARIES TO RESCUE
In fairness to the missionaries, it must also be conceded that conversion to Christianity makes the Harijans a little more civilised and gives them somewhat a tone of superiority. They are also tempted to feel that in an emergency the Christian organisations may not give up their cause.
IF HOSTILITIES CONTINUE
The continued indifference and feelings of hostility on the part of the Nattars and caste Hindus the failure of the Government to

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Dadar Bus Service

The question of the extension of the B.E.S.T. bus service, which is at present running between King's Circle and Byculla Bridge, has been referred to more than once in these columns. It is the grievance of several residents of Dadar, (B.B. and C.I.) that, in spite of repeated requests to the Company, nothing has been done by them in the direction of giving facilities to them—a good number of whom live nearly a mile away from any tram of bus terminus. Recently a movement has been set on foot and an application signed by several hundreds of those living near about Agar Bazar to the B.E.S.T. Company for the extension of their bus service. What the residents of this locality want is that at least some of the buses that run between the King's Circle and Byculla should go via Agar Bazar and Sayani Road and join up the DeLisle Road. Another alternative proposed by the residents is that the Company should start a new service between the Dadar Railway station and Worli Village, the buses running via Agar Bazar and Sayani Road. The Company will certainly benefit a great deal if they start a service, between these two stations as there are thousands of

people living here. They will not only benefit themselves, but will also help the residents to a very great extent. It is hoped that before the end of next month, the residents of this locality will have got the facility that they have been asking for.

Bandstand Safety Island

The islands for the protection of the pedestrians made in several parts of the city serve a very useful purpose and have been instrumental in reducing the number of accidents to a great extent. It is strange, however, that the island made round the Band Stand for the safety of the people who go there, is not used solely for the purpose it is meant. In the round circle where the children, men and women are supposed to take protection from the onrush of the motor cars, the motor cars are allowed to park, and the cyclists are permitted to take their exercise! The circle, therefore is made more dangerous than when it did not exist as unwary men and women who happen to sit or stand there, feeling a sense of security from the dangers of the motor cars, are taken unawares by the motor cars which come suddenly there crossing the island and by the cyclists who take pleasure in using the circle for their own enjoyment.

prevent such occurrences of breach of peace and to adequately protect and help the Harijans in their just and legitimate exercise of the elementary rights of citizenship and the failure of the Harijan Sevak Sangh so far to bring about a complete change of heart, are causing great dissatisfaction in the minds of the Harijans and making them gradually lose their faith in the Hindu religion. If this situation does not change for the better, many more such wholesale conversions of villages after villages will quickly follow.—United Press.

SHRADDHANAND WEEK

To-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. Shraddhanand Day will be celebrated by the Chinchpokali Arya Samaj on the grounds of Chinchpokali Laxmanrayan Vayyan Shale near Chinchpokali Station, when boys of the Vayyan Shale will show their physical feats, and Pt. Laxmanrayan Oghale will speak on Shraddhanand's Jai.

"7TH DAY OF SHRADDHANAND WEEK"

To-day (Saturday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) in the Matunga Arya Samaj Hall, the seventh day of Shraddhanand anniversary week will be celebrated, when Swami Omkarji Pt. Vijayshanker, Pt. Oghale and Pt. Pardubhubhai Sharma will deliver speeches on the life and mission of Swami Shraddhanand.

B. P. C. C. BYE-ELECTION

Contest For Dadar Ward On Jan. 20

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:

Nominations duly proposed and seconded for one seat to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from Dadar (G) Ward will be received at the Office of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee upto 6 p.m. (S.T.) on Tuesday the 15th January 1935.

The Roll of membership for the purpose of this bye-election shall be closed at 10 a.m. (S.T.) on Friday the 4th of January 1935.
In case of contest, the election will take place on Sunday, the 20th January 1935 from 8 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee.

The Committee's address is: Ambabai Mistry Nivas Building, Tulsi Pipe Road, Opp. Dadar Railway Station, B.B. and C.I. Railway.

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BOMBAY, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1934

TASKS AHEAD

Several important conferences are being held this week-end in various parts of the country. Of special importance is the 27th session of the U.P. Provincial Political Conference, which commenced at Etawah on Friday. This is the first provincial political conference to be held under Congress auspices, after the Bombay session of the Congress, and it is in a province, where there has been a phenomenal awakening among the peasants about their political and economic rights. It may well be expected that the resolutions of the U. P. Conference will give a useful lead to other provinces with regard to the constructive work to be done by the Congress, particularly in respect of village organisation. Mr. Sri Prakash, the President of the Conference, did well to lay special stress on such constructive work and the ideals that should inspire such work. In doing so, he paid a grateful tribute to the momentous campaign planned and undertaken by Mahatma Gandhi. The importance and inter-dependence of the various kinds of national activities, political and non-political alike, are felicitously expressed by Mr. Sri Prakash in the following words:

"Let it be remembered that when a man wakes, he does not wake only in his eyes, but in every limb of his body; so also when a nation wakes up, it is not only in the field of politics, but in every other field also it feels the pulsation of the new life; and it is essential that its leaders should lead it in every field. To-day Mahatma Gandhi has undertaken a great task and it is the duty of us all to work according to his directions and help our country and ourselves."

Social Reconstruction

Not less important than the actual programme of work are the ideals that should inspire the programme. And Mr. Sri Prakash makes it crystal clear that "we, of the Congress, stand to-day for a reconstruction of society." It is no more possible," he says, "to tolerate excessive wealth in the hands of a few on the one hand and crushing poverty of the vast masses, on the other; unlimited power for a handful, and the condition of serfs and slaves, for the rest. We definitely stand for an equitable distribution of work and wages, for a society of freedom and love." He realises, however, that age-long institutions, however inequitable, cannot vanish all of a sudden. The methods of Truth and Non-violence, to which the Congress is pledged, are slow but sure. The whole nation has to be educated about the great social reconstruction, that is desired. Mr. Sri Prakash rightly observes:

"We have to study everything with the utmost care, and make the change from the old to the new as painless as possible, for all. A purely nationalistic and humanistic outlook, free from all heart-narrowing encumbrances of class, caste or communal bias, alone can help us in the great task; and our first and foremost work is to inculcate this attitude of mind that will help us all to work in unison for the common good."

A nation-wide campaign for social reconstruction and political

freedom, carried on in this spirit, is bound to bear fruit much earlier than one might expect.

Congress Influence

The deliberations of the Poona session of the All-India Liberal Federation are also of importance, as indicative of the influence of the Congress on other political bodies. Pandit Hircay Nath Kunzru's Presidential Address is for the most part a thorough exposure of the J.P.C. Scheme of Reforms. The gist of his criticism is fairly indicated by the following words of his own:

"The constitutional proposals concede the minimum of power and betray the maximum distrust of Indian Legislators and Ministers. The Governor-General and the Governors will be the despots of the new constitution. The higher district and police officers, on whom they will have to depend for the execution of their policies, will remain under their control and contain the same proportion of Britishers as before. The Army which is the foundation of power will not be touched. Our destiny will be entirely in the hands of God's Englishmen."

But the more pertinent question is, what is to be the Liberal attitude towards such a scheme? Pandit Kunzru is refreshingly candid on this point and says:

"We cannot accept such a constitution. I wish to indulge in no exaggeration, but I am clear in my mind that, owing to the alterations made by the Committee, we shall be in a worse position than at present. The recent debate in Parliament has made it clear that the scheme before us has no chance of being improved. We have no power to put off its consideration, but if we could have our way, I confess that I would ask for nothing at present, but realizing our weakness wait for better days."

This is unequivocal rejection of the scheme, and one cannot fail to see therein the influence of the Congress. That influence is even more discernible in the programme of constructive work that Pandit Kunzru commends to the Federation, and that bears an interesting resemblance to the programme suggested by Mr. Sri Prakash. He says:

"Our defeat will not be in vain, if it makes us turn the searchlight inwards. We claim to represent the people, but we have yet to identify ourselves with their interests, and, by devoting ourselves to their service, to earn the right to speak on their behalf. We must bend our energies to the task of evolving a new social order, which will be founded on justice and fellow-feeling and the dignity of labour. To introduce the light of hope in the darkness which surrounds the lives of the masses and to make them conscious that there is latent in them a force which can deliver them and their country from bondage—is a duty, which we must not neglect any more."

So long as the Liberals in a body shed for good their habit of mere academic, arm-chair criticism and carry on national work on the lines suggested by Pandit Kunzru they will not only better serve the country, but also more rightfully claim to represent it. They will then be also fully co-operating with the Congress, whether or not they are conscious of such co-operation. That co-operation will be more effective, if it is conscious, frank and earnest.

The Economic Conference

The Indian Economic Conference, the 18th session of which met at Patna on Wednesday, is an important institution in which economists, businessmen and administrators can come together and contribute their respective experiences and ideas to the solution of the many baffling economic problems that confront the country. But unfortunately such co-operation has been extremely rare. Very few administrators and businessmen take any serious part in the deliberations of the conference, which consequently is confined almost exclusively to professors of Economics. These latter are prone to deal with practical problems in a vague, one-sided and over-academic manner.

IN THE LAW COURTS Peeps Into The Past

(By N. H. P.)

"The Legal Observer," of August 1834 published the following, among other "Orders for the reformation and better Government of the Inns of Court and Chancery, agreed upon by the common and uniform consent of the Readers and Benchers of the four Houses of Court, which Orders proceeded first from the Majesties' special care and commandment, and were after recommended to the said Readers and Benchers by the grave direction and advice of all the Judges, set down the 7th November, in the 12th year of the reign of our gracious Sovereign Lord King James and of Scotland the 48th A.D. 1614."

1. "For that the societies ought to give a principal example of good government in matters of religion, and to be free, not only from the crime, but from the suspicion of ill-affect in that kind, it is ordered, that every gentleman of the several societies aforesaid, which shall be in commons, at any time, within one year, after the publishing of these orders, and shall not receive the communion by the space of one year together, shall be expelled 'ipso facto,' and nevertheless the further orders of every particular house in that behalf to stand in force."

2. "For that the over great multitude in any vocation or profession doth but bring the same into contempt, and that an excessive number of lawyers may have a farther inconvenience, in respect of multiplying of needless suits, it is, therefore, ordered, that there shall not be called to the bar in any one year by readers of benchers in any one society, above the number of eight, or according to that proportion being of continuance, and having done the exercises according to the orders of the several houses."

3. "For that disorders in the Christmas time may both infect the minds and prejudice the estates and fortunes of the young gentlemen in the same societies, it is, therefore, ordered, that there shall be commons of the house kept in every house of court during the Christmas, and that none shall play in their several halls at the dice, except he be a gentleman of the same society, and in commons; and the benefits of the boxes to go to the butlers of every house respectively."

4. "For that an outward decency in apparel is an ornament to all societies, and containeth young men within the bounds of civility and order, it is ordered, that no gentleman of any house of court or Chancery shall come into their several halls with cloaks, boots, spurs, swords or daggers."

5. "Lastly, for that all government is strengthened or slackened by the observing or neglecting of the reverence and respect, which is to be used towards the governors of the same, therefore, it is required, that due reverence

(Continued on page 8.)

sities and other bodies concerned. Planned Economy figured prominently in the proceedings of the Patna session. But, unfortunately, that term is used by many so loosely that, as Prof. Vakli points out, much confusion has been created in the discussion on the subject. The chief difficulty in India, however, is not that the authorities concerned do not realise the need of Planned Economy or have no clear notions about it, but that the planning is not truly national in character. The chief difficulty in India, however, is not that the authorities concerned do not realise the need of Planned Economy or have no clear notions about it, but that the planning is not truly national in character.

We have read the resolutions of the Congress Nationalist Party with deep regret because they are associated with men like Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Aney and Mr. J. C. Gupta. Claiming Congress persuasion, the Party openly defied the considered verdict of the Indian National Congress and did its best—may we repeat that we do not question the honesty of its organisers' motives?—to strike a grievous blow at the prestige and honour of the body to which it protests allegiance and from which it derives its name. It still persists in that defiance which is, in sober fact, rebellion. Its latest decision seeks to strike a blow at another, and the most important, of the fundamentals of the Congress Policy. The distinguished leaders of the Party may detest the equation, but if they condemn the idea of a Constituent Assembly, there is little, indeed, no difference between them and the Indian Liberals. Is it, in the circumstances, fair to the Congress or to the "Congress" Nationalist Party itself that it should claim associa-

LESSONS FROM AMERICA

Bankrupt Statesmanship Led to Disasters To Britain. Must History Repeat Itself in India?

By
K. F. NARIMAN

II.

After all the preparations for the war against the American colonies were complete and there was no hope of retrieving the situation, one more attempt at peace was made by the Colonials and in May, 1775, the National Congress at Philadelphia again decided, by a small majority, to send a mammoth petition and memorial to the King and Parliament, appealing, even at that last stage, to reconsider the position, by granting a small concession on principle and not drive them to take final drastic action. That petition was signed by all the influential citizens from all States, including the highest officers of the Crown and loyalists and was further backed by the Governor-General Drummond, who warned Parliament in following dispatch:

"Every country is now raising a company of armed men with the avowed object of serving the national militia, and protecting Provisional Committees. The Government decrees are entirely ignored and disregarded."

Bankrupt

Statesmanship

Such were the distinct warnings by the representative of the Crown on the spot, who strongly advised reconciliation by yielding, before it was too late. As a further mark of respect, a special deputation of responsible and respectable citizens, was sent to

present this memorial in person and lay their humble prayers at the feet of the Crown. In short, constitutional methods and efforts at conciliation, could not have gone further; but it is an amazing, almost incredible instance of absolute bankruptcy of British statesmanship of the period that this humbly worded, well-reasoned and just Philadelphia Petition of 1775 was haughtily turned down and the deputation was almost treated with contempt, its admission even banned in the sacred chambers of Westminster: Chatham's was the only voice that pleaded though in vain, for sanity and reason till he was exhausted and collapsed and lost his valuable life in the very effort to save the situation. "But the King's stubborn anger, Parliament's supreme indifference, the Ministry's incapacity, want of vision and well-headed arrogance, all conspired to refuse to make this small concession," so records a British chronicler of that period.

On the other hand, the same old game of causing a split by breaking the solidarity of the States, was attempted, by announcing that such States as would make a voluntary contribution to the Imperial Treasury, would be exempted from the imposition of the odious tax. This diplomatic stroke failed, the unity and solidarity was maintained till the last, and what followed is known to every student of History.

The Bitter End

This corresponds to the eleventh-hour efforts and preparation for

still another deputation by our Moderate friends in India to plead for the supposed joint memorandum. In April 1776 the Congress again met at Philadelphia and was driven as a last resort to the inevitable course left open to them and passed a resolution of complete Independence and severance from the Mother-country. The British attitude, however, was completely reversed in less than three years. In February 1778, when too late, the British, having sustained some disastrous defeats, decided to revoke the policy of the mailed fist and it was now their turn to despatch all the way to America an influential British Peace Commissioner, humbly pleading for reconciliation and offering much more than the Colonials had demanded. However, this belated mission completely failed and had to return in despair to Great Britain, greatly humiliated and insulted.

Will History Repeat Itself?

The descendants of Grenville, North and Townshend are reaping to-day the bitter fruits of that short-sighted and suicidal policy of their ancestors, just as the coming generations will perhaps bitterly remember the heroics and exploits of their ancestors, Churchill and Lloyd, the political bankrupts of Great Britain of the present age.

— PRESS VIEWS —

"Governor's Servants"

In the new constitution that has been devised with the enormous powers vested in the Governor and further enormous powers to be given to him in the instrument of Instructions, the chances of differences of opinion between the Governor and really popular Ministers, if these are selected at all, will be even greater than they are now. It is only subservient Ministers that will make the exercise of the Governor's powers few and far between. And we agree with Mr. J. N. Gupta that no self-respecting person will agree to be a Minister under the scheme of the J. P. C. Sir Edward Benthall said that he could whisper a name or two of gentlemen who would be willing to be Ministers even under such conditions. We could whisper the names of many more. And we do not deny that under the scheme of Communal Award it will be possible to get such Ministers. But these Ministers will be the Governor's servants and the people will consider them as such.—"A. B. Patrika."

Perverved Logic

For real confusion of thought, it would be difficult to beat the article in "The Times" which "Reuter" has cabled out to this country. The paper charges Congress leaders with ignoring realities in a desire to give a semblance of national political unity. The existence of the Communal Award, says "The Times", belies the claims of the Congress to represent all political and social elements in India. To force the Award on India and then to argue that its existence belies the Congress claim, is a perversion of logic. But even from this ground, it resiles when it says that Congressmen have not formally condemned the Award. If refusal to denounce the Award formally is due to a recognition of the facts of Indian life, the Congress cannot be accused of being not representative of the different sections of the people of this country. How can the existence of the Award be a repudiation of the representative capacity of the Congress and, at the same time, refusal to denounce it a charge against it? What "The Times" wants is that the Congress should pass a formal resolution condemning the Award, so as to justify its misrepresentation of Congress object as the establishment of a Hindu oligarchy.—"Hindustan Times."



CEYLON'S MARCH TO FREEDOM

An Appeal To The Foreign Element
Press Headline.
The reply of the foreign element will be "About Turn."

Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have advised the Labour Association of Ahmedabad to prepare for a fight.

We congratulate the owners on their foresight—ineffectual though it turned out to be. Their demand for the extension of the Bombay Trades Dispute Conciliation Act is fully justified.

We sympathise with the Liberal Party. It seems to have chosen a President who has behaved like a "direct actionist" if the latter had violently gate-crashed into the chair.

Pandit Kunzru accuses the J.P.C. of "deliberate" denial of Britain's pledge and positively asserts "such a constitution cannot bring us freedom; it can only lead to our further enslavement." (We had almost italicised the last clause.)

This is most deplorable. The Elders must at once announce authoritatively that the opinion of the President of the Liberal Federation should be regarded merely as—misleading fluff?

Hindu-Muslim Unity existed before British rule is the conclusion drawn by Rao Bahadur Kale from his study of history.

We doubt not. But think of what our ancestors missed. They didn't have a Muslim Conference, a Muslim League, a Hindu Mahasabha and—and a "Congress" Nationalist Party, to say nothing of a Communal Award.

Talking of the Congress Nationalist Party, it is going to hold an All-India anti-Communal Award Conference, but it is faced with the difficulty of choosing a President. There are so many Congressmen worthy and deserving of the honour, e.g., (among others) Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

The "Congress" Nationalist Party has condemned the Constituent Assembly as impracticable. Quite so.

And the rejection of the Communal Award is, of course, the most practical thing in the world. For, all that you have to do about is:

- (1) To organise anti-Communal Award Leagues by inciting Congressmen to revolt against the Congress.
- (2) To hold an anti-Communal Award Day.
- (3) To send a cable to the Prime Minister, the Secretary of State and Lord Zetland.

Yes. We quite agree that a Constituent Assembly is impracticable—and inconveniently exacting.

The Cable that the "Congress" Nationalists propose to send to the above three, worthies, will "strongly" resent and repudiate "the remarks made in J.S.C. report that all Indian communities not excepting Hindus tacitly agree to the Award."

But wouldn't it be interpreted to mean that "Congress" Nationalists tacitly agree to the rest of the remarks in the J.S.C. report?

Mr. H. P. Mody, President of the Employer's Federation of India, protests, in a letter to Government, that the condition of Labour in the Indian States is worse than in British India.

But let not Labour in British India protest that conditions here are worse than in many other countries in the world. Mr. Mody is rather sensitive.

HAND-POUNDED RICE ONLY

NEW BODY IN MADURA

Survey Of Village Industries
—Madras Mail.

LIBERALS AND TERRORISM

Call For A Lead

—Ditto.
We hope "the New Body in Madura" and the "Liberals" will remember that it is the period of indulgent "peace and goodwill."

And we wish our contemporary an equally happy "New Year."—and also the morning after "the night before."

She: "I have changed my mind."
He: "That's good. Does it work any better?"

Design To Perpetuate Foreign Domination

NATIONALISTS CONDEMN J. P. C. PLAN

People Should Unite To Prepare Scheme Acceptable To All Communities

BENARES, Dec. 28. The Congress Nationalist Party which met at Benares on December 26, 27, and 28 adopted the following resolutions:

PERPETUATING FOREIGN DOMINATION

(1) "The Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party considers the Report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee as wholly unsatisfactory and unacceptable. The recommendations of the J. P. C. do not transfer the real power from the hands of the British Government to those of the people of this country, either at the Centre or in the provinces, but investing powers in the name of special responsibilities and discretionary powers reduce the Cabinets and Legislatures to a state of helplessness, and thereby render the whole scheme to a mockery.

The recommendations are obviously designed to perpetuate foreign domination and facilitate economic exploitation of the country by providing a number of reservations, restraints and safeguards. The scheme is a representation based on anti-national and communal decision, which in its spirit of communalism will not only hinder the growth of nationalism but render altogether impossible all healthy progress towards the goal of 'Purna Swaraj', within any measurable distance of time.

ANTI-NATIONAL "AWARD"

(2) The Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party regrets to note that the after disregard of the great volume of public opinion existing in the country among Hindus, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Nationalist Muslims and others, the J. P. C. have endorsed the Communal Award of His Majesty's Government. The Working Committee is firmly of the opinion that the system of representation based on separate electorates, which the so-called Communal Award recommends is glaringly unjust to Hindus and is anti-national and constitutes an insuperable obstacle in the way of establishment of popular Self-Government and, therefore, can never be acceptable to the people of this country.

J. P. C. MISTAKEN
The Working Committee strongly controverts the opinion

that under the existing circumstances in the country communal representation must be accepted as inevitable.

"The statement of the J. P. C. that there is among almost all communities in India (no exception to Hindus) a very considerable degree of acquiescence in the 'Award' is erroneous and misleading and that the observation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that if any attempt is now made to alter or modify it (Award) further consequences will be disastrous is incorrect and is manifestly unfair in view of the vital importance of the question, and in fact that the J. P. C. have taken such a mistaken view of public opinion in India as regards the Communal Award.

(3) The Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party appeals to the people to carry on ceaseless campaign against the Award until it is replaced by a Scheme based on Joint electorates pure and simple, or by a Scheme on the line recommended by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in 1931.

PEOPLE'S CONSTITUTION

(4) The Working Committee of the Congress Nationalist Party invites all sections of people to unite in opposing the proposals contained in the Government of India Bill, now before the Parliament, and taking steps to prepare a Scheme of National Self-Government, which will be acceptable to all communities in India and will best serve and protect the interests of the country.

(5) The Working Committee appeals to the people to hold public meetings all over the country on January 27 to give a united public expression to their feeling of opposition and resentment.

In relation to Communal Award it was resolved that an All India Anti-Communal Award Conference be held at Delhi on February 16 and 17 representative of every party in the country to voice country's opinion against the Award.

It is learnt that the Committee meets again to-night to discuss some important matter.—United Press.

OWNERS WIN IN "ATLANTIQUE" APPEAL

Insurance Companies Have To Pay In Full

(Special Cable)

PARIS, Dec. 28. The Appeal Court delivered judgment in favour of owners in the "Atlantique" fire appeal. "Atlantique" which was destroyed by fire in January, 1933, was insured for 170 million francs of which millions were due only in the event of total loss. The insurance companies claimed that the vessel could be repaired and therefore it was not a total loss, but the contention was rejected by the Lower Court whose decision is now upheld by the Appeal Court which ordered the insurance companies to pay the costs and interest at 6 per cent. The owners of the "Atlantique" have already announced their intention to build another superliner with the sums to be received from the insurance companies. The bulk of insurance falls on the London Market.

WARNING TO MILLOWNERS

Grave Risk Of Alienating Public Opinion

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

The general public has been watching the protracted course of negotiations between the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association and the Labour Union, and the threatened rupture between the two cannot but arouse keen and widespread interest, says Mr. Jalramdas Doolatram, General Secretary of the Congress in an interview to the Associated Press.

He adds: "I have no doubt that if a final breakdown does unfortunately take place, public support will be entirely for the



H. H. the Sheriff of Morocco, Mouley Mustafa El Raisuni, brother-in-law of Amir Abdul Karim of the Rif fame, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday. The above photo was taken on board the Italian steamer. Left to right: Mr. Jinnah, Miss Jinnah (sister of Mr. Jinnah), Sheriff of Morocco and Mr. A. C. Chatterji.

NO CASE FOR ARBITRATION

Millowners Deny Present Move Violates Established Practice

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.

"In our view what you really seek to claim is increase in the scales of wages of time workers. That is a distinct issue which does not arise on the resolution and hence there is nothing to go to Arbitration. You seem to mix up the scale of wages with total earnings," writes the Secretary of the Millowners' Association in reply to the two letters from the Labour Union.

After inviting the attention of the Union to the Award in 1920 by Gandhiji and Seth Mangaldas that the present scales of pay are for 10 hour work, the Secretary points out that in case of stoppage of work earning of time workers are reduced. In other words though scales of pay be fixed, wages payable have always been according to the time they work. Under the new Act 9 hour day is not compulsory and it is permissible for mills to work 5-12 days instead of 6 days with 9 hours each day.

"It is difficult to understand why the resolution is interpreted as an attempt at reduction, when mills pay the same wages that they are bound to pay for 5-12 days on 10 hour basis by reducing the hours to 9 per day."

The Secretary, therefore, has expressed his inability to inform the mills as the resolution is in confirmation of the previous Award.—United Press.

WAGE-CUT IN AHMEDABAD

Mills That Have Put Up Notice

The Secretary of the Ahmedabad Labour Association in his letter draws the attention of the Millowners' Association to the notice put up a number of mills which are members of the Association regarding the proposed wage reduction. The following is the list of such mills:

- (1) Astodia, (2) Laxmi Cotton, (3) City of Ahmedabad, (4) New Textile, (5) Ahmedabad Sarangpur, (6) Kaiser-i-Hind, (7) National, (8) Industrial, (9) Patel, (10) Aryodaya Spinning, (11) Gujarat Cotton, (12) Saraspur, (13) Vikram, (14) Bharatkhand Cotton, (15) New Swadeshi, (16) Maneklal Harilal, (17) Raipur, (18) Gujarat Ginning, (19) Gujarat Spinning, (20) Motilal Hirabhai, (21) Aryodaya Ginning, (22) Shorrock, (23) Fine Knitting, (24) New Commercial, (25) Aruna, (26) Ashoka, (27) Cotton & Waste, (28) Jeweller, (29) Rustom Jehangir, (30) Jehangir Vakil, (31) Rajnagar No. 1, (32) Rajnagar No. 2, (33) Commercial, (34) Manekshaw & Ahmedabad, (35) Harivallabh Mulchand and (36) New Manekshaw.

labourers. "Millowners are taking the grave risk of alienating the sympathy of millions of consumers of Ahmedabad cloth, on whose support alone the industry of that city can thrive.

If the principle of arbitration is finally rejected by the millowners and they act up to their own one-sided decisions regarding the reduction of wages and collection of subscriptions, they should blame no one if public prefers to patronise products of only such mills as deal with labour on the basis of negotiation and arbitration.—A. P. Special.

H. H. SHERIFF OF MOROCCO

Amir Abdul Karim's Brother-in-Law In Bombay

H. H. the Sheriff of Morocco, Mouley Mustafa El Raisuni, is one of the distinguished visitors who arrived by the Italian boat on Wednesday. He is staying at the Taj Mahal hotel. The Sheriff is the son of the late Mouley Ahmed El Raisuni who was the ruler of the Rif and the coast of North Morocco. He is a brother-in-law of Amir Abdul Karim, who carried on a valiant struggle for the freedom of the Rif against the Spanish and is now kept as a State prisoner by the French.

ANDREWS' MISSION DISCLOSED

(Continued from page 1.)

let me know, once again through the columns of your paper:—
(1) If it is not a fact that a private meeting was held in Euston Road, London a few days before Mira Ben left London for India and coming back after 26th November.

(2) Whether it is not a fact that at this meeting, "certain selected" members of the Indian Conciliation Group, the Friends of India and members belonging to the Quaker or Pacifist Group were present.

SMUTS' LETTER TO ANDREWS.

(3) Whether this meeting was not convened to discuss a certain letter that Mr. Andrews had received from a well known politician from South Africa who was at that time in England;

(4) Whether at this meeting it was not decided that Mr. Andrews should cancel his original programme of visiting West Africa early in the New Year and proceed to Bombay forthwith to return to London early in the New Year;

(5) Whether it is not fact that after this decision to visit India immediately, negotiations were opened with the British Broadcasting Corporation to arrange a broadcast by Mr. Andrews on the J.P.C. Report in its January series. I must here assert that not only Mr. Andrews has gone out to India, as reported exclusively by me with the goodwill of persons in high offices at Whitehall and Westminster but also with the blessings of the South African politician whose letter was discussed at the Euston Road meeting.

ANDREWS AS COURIER.

The name of the South African politician, I have reasons to believe, is General Smuts. I have also no doubt that Mr. Andrews received an offer from General Smuts during his short stay in London to act as his courier to carry a confidential letter from the General to "his old friend" Mahatma Gandhi.

I am told that the General's letter to Mahatma Gandhi contains many proposals for the consideration of Mahatma Gandhi regarding Indian constitutional reforms. However, the salient points that are emphasised therein are the following:

1. That Mahatma Gandhi should not retire from active politics;
2. That Mahatma Gandhi should reconsider his attitude towards the White Paper proposals on which the Report of the Joint Select Committee was to be based;
3. That if Mahatma Gandhi decided to take a favourable view of the Joint Select Committee's Report, active negotiations could be opened with the authorities in Whitehall to have direct negotiations with Mahatma Gandhi;
4. In that case Mahatma Gandhi should express his desire to visit London as early as possible to participate in these negotiations;

SAAR TO ENJOY NEW YEAR EVE

Curfew Order Suspended For The Day

SAARBRUCKEN, Dec. 27.

An exception to the curfew order in respect of cabarets and bars has been made for New Year's eve, when there will be all night jubilation by Saarlanders, the majority of whom believe it will be the last New Year's eve the Saar will celebrate under the control of the League of Nations. Opinions differ widely regarding the possible size of the return to Germany. Enthusiastic pro-German voters predict an 85 per cent. vote but the more cautious place the figure at 70 per cent.

On the other hand the "status quo" supporters believe they will secure 40 per cent. of the votes in view of the "horror" which they say the Hitler Government inspires in the Saar.—Reuter.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER INJURES FOOT

Programme Of Visit To New Zealand Curtailed

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The programme of the Duke of Gloucester's visit to Auckland, New Zealand, has been curtailed by an injury to his foot which he sustained while bathing in the sea.

The Duke's departure for the South Islands has also been postponed by one day to next Saturday.—B. O. W.

NEW AIRPORT FOR ZEPPELIN CO.

To Accommodate U. S. German Service

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Dec. 28. A great new airport is to be built at Frankfurt-on-Main for the Zeppelin Company. It will be opened in the beginning of 1936 to afford accommodation for the projected regular service between Germany and the United States. Four new airships will be built for the service. Changeover from Friedrichshafen is due to Frankfurt being the more central for the main line railways and motor roads and also enjoys more favourable meteorological conditions for taking off and landing aircraft and absence of fog.

dhi should express his desire to visit London as early as possible to participate in these negotiations;

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT.

5. If Mahatma Gandhi decided to visit London, a "gentleman's agreement" could be arrived at whereby government or certain prominent and influential members of the British Cabinet would pledge themselves to get certain safeguards modified or whittled down, with a view to give effect to the speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi at the Second Round Table Conference.

My information also leads me to believe that General Smuts has expressed a desire to Mahatma Gandhi to come to London with a solution of the communal problem. This does not, however, mean that the British Government does not consider the present attitude of the Indian National Congress on the Prime Minister's Communal Award as encouraging.

Present Position Better Than New Reforms

Servants Of India Condemn J. P. C. Report As Wholly Unacceptable

POONA, December 28.

The following resolution was passed at the special session of the Servants of India Society held this morning at the Society's premises at Poona:

"Having taken into consideration the fact,—
Firstly, that the Viceroy's declaration of 1929 regarding Dominion status, subsequently endorsed by the Prime Minister and by Parliament, finds no mention anywhere in the White Paper or in the report of the J.P.C. and the proposals taken together do not appear to have been designed towards the attainment of that status by India.

Secondly, that the proposed constitution will in no way fulfil the expectations raised at the beginning of the Round Table Conference or the requirements of the situation to-day.

REACTION TO DOMINATE

Thirdly, that in spite of the memorandum submitted by the British India Delegation proposed important modifications in the scheme, the report omits to make satisfactory provision for Indianisation of the Army or transitional arrangements to prepare for eventual transfer of the subject of defence, fails to make any proposals for future progress of the constitution without reference to the Imperial Parliament, cumbars the constitution both at the Federal Centre and in provinces with numerous safeguards, calculated to cripple Ministers and diminish their sense of responsibility and proposes the composition of the Federal Legislature in such a way that anti-Democratic and anti-National forces shall dominate it.

MORE REACTIONARY.

Fourthly, that the report of the J.P.C. which is to furnish the

basis of the Government of India Bill is in several respects more reactionary than even the White Paper which had met with thorough condemnation at the hands of all progressive political schools in India, for example, in substituting indirect for direct election to the Federal Lower House, thus striking at the root of popular power; in making the constitution more conservative by proposing to establish a Second Chamber in Bombay and Madras, also; in encroaching on the fiscal Autonomy Convention; and in making Indianisation of the Indian Civil Service and Indian Police Service more difficult—proposals which taken together will reduce the little power that we now have.

IF IMPOSED?

Fifthly, that if the proposed constitution is imposed on the country in spite of the protests of progressive schools of political opinion, it is bound to promote communal and racial strife to concentrate the energies of principal political parties on a struggle for constitutional changes to the detriment of internal consolidation and economic and social betterment and to embitter further the relations between England and India.

WHOLLY UNACCEPTABLE

Therefore, lastly, the Servants of India Society is constrained to record its considered opinion that the scheme embodied in the J.P.C. Report is wholly unacceptable and that on the whole it will be better to remain under the present constitution than to have the new one."

Members of the Servants of India Society were discussing the topic for the last two days. Yesterday both the members and the associate members discussed the subject and this morning members alone met and reviewing the situation once again, passed the above resolution.—A.P.

IMPORT OF SILVER INTO SHANGHAI

Chinese Minister Of Finance Favours Idea

(Special Cable)

SHANGHAI, Dec. 27. Mr. Kung, Minister for Finance, in an interview expressed himself in favour of the recommendation of the local bankers to encourage the importation of silver into Shanghai.

Mail From Belgian Congo Arrives In 57 Hours

(Special Cable)

BRUSSELS, Dec. 28. Waller and Franchomme landed at 12-14 hours completing their flight from Leopoldville in 57 hrs. and 19 minutes. A large crowd gave the airmen a rapturous welcome, broke the police cordon and carried the aviators shoulder high to the airport offices where the British, Belgian, Congo flags are flying.

M.C.C. & BODY-LINE

SYDNEY, Dec. 28.

The Australian Board announced that the report from the Manager of the tour included a letter from M.C.C. stating that Nottinghamshire on 26th October adopted a resolution deprecating Voce's bowling two overs on the Monday of the match against Australians and declaring they were taking necessary steps to prevent its repetition. M.C.C. regretted the incident and hoped that nothing of the kind would happen again.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY UNION MATCH

LONDON, Dec. 28.

In the match under the Rugby Union Rules to-day Leicester beat Manchester by three points to nil.—Reuter's Special.

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Craze For Western Fashions

INDIAN WOMEN'S DUTY

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A craze for Western fashions and customs seems to prevail at present among many Indian women, especially among those who wish to be considered refined and elegant. Western dress has a strange fascination for them—a fascination incomprehensible to their more simple sisters. There is always a demand for the dress of the latest fashion. With other things, they seem to have imbibed Western morals, which are in no way desirable, and whose spread if not checked, would undermine the very foundations of our society. The gradual degradation of our morals is largely due to the manner in which sex matters and other serious things are treated in some of the films and novels, whose influence on young minds is limitless, for they arouse undesirable cravings in them and stimulate their dormant passions which become uncontrollable. It may be argued that it is for us not to allow ourselves to be influenced by them, for we should choose the good and discard the evil, but it must not be forgotten that young men are not guided by their reason; they are guided by their emotions, and therefore, as far as possible anything that tends to arouse unworthy emotions should be avoided.

With the spread of education, Indian women, like their Western friends, are beginning to think it gallant to be able to maintain themselves on the resources of their own minds. This, no doubt, invests them with a feeling of independence and a certain amount of pride, and it may have some advantages, but compared with the great disadvantages that it unnecessarily entails. If there springs up a tendency among Indian women to do office-work, it will only serve to intensify the present unemployment problem. The picture which Western countries present to us of the private lives of some of the women who work in offices ought to be a sufficient inducement for us to prevent the spreading of this tendency among women to do office-work.

It cannot be denied that a woman is a more important person in her home than in an office; her energies should be bestowed on her household matters. Another great disadvantage which results, when women forget their true responsibilities is that children are deprived of that motherly care, which is so requisite for them. Why should children be deprived of the love and care which Nature intends for them? Why should they be left at the mercy of servants who may not be interested in their welfare? Why should they be exposed to the danger of acquiring bad habits by their contact with servants? Psychologists tell us that love is as important to a child as food itself; they have shown by experiments how great its effects are on the development of a child's character and consequently on his entire life. All deep impressions received during childhood would exert their influence for good or evil for the rest of our lives, and, therefore, mothers should take care to foster in their children only such habits as would enable them to make their lives a source of joy to themselves and to others.

Western civilisation has certainly done much for the upliftment of Indian women; to deny it would be a folly. It has been responsible for the abolition of many obnoxious customs. Indian women are making rapid progress, nay, they are progressing by leaps and bounds in almost every branch of activity which is proper for them. They have broken down the barriers, which confined their activities to a small sphere and prevented them from a full realisation of their true responsibilities. Their outlook on life is broadened; and they have begun to look at things from a different and a more reasonable point of view.

But let them not be dazzled by the advantages they have gained from Western civilisation for it has taught them many evil things too. Whether Western civilisation as a whole will do India more harm than good is a question which has not yet been satisfactorily settled. It must not be forgotten that what may be convenient in the West may produce quite the contrary effects in India, for "What

is one man's food is another man's poison". One thing is certain, however, that Indian women can imitate the West with advantage in certain points. The best policy for them would be to choose that which is best from Western civilisation without renouncing, however, such Indian customs which are made requisite by their own peculiar environment and circumstances.—Yours, etc.

SHORAB BHARUCHA.
1st Marine Street,
Dhobitalao, Bombay.

Do The Liberals Count?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—The reports in the news papers of the alleged "Liberal Revolt" appear to have led your correspondent, one Mr. R. K. Tatinis, to feel that the Liberals are a body to be reckoned with and the Congressmen cannot make any substantial progress without their active support and co-operation. Further he seems to have bloated views of the Liberal principles and would tenaciously hug them to his bosom come what may. He claims to be a young Liberal, but his mentality betrays him to be a young Indian a quarter of a century behind times. In fact it is unworthy of the present youth of the country.

At a time when the youth of the country have suffered immensely by courting imprisonment that India may be free, at a time when the youth all over the universe have displayed rare courage in their struggles to make their own countries safer for democracy and humanity and at a time when the youth everywhere are asserting themselves in respect of matters religious, social and political, isn't it a bit odd and for any one, especially a youth that your correspondent claims to be, to state that he would not depart from the lines chalked out and the principles laid down some three or four decades back by the stalwart Liberals? Instead of finding fault with the principles and methods of his Congress brethren let your correspondent admit in a straightforward manner that a Liberal has not the capacity to suffer and, therefore, cannot associate himself with the courageous Congressmen in their righteous struggles.

After all what are the Liberal principles of which your correspondent is so much enamoured. Can he show any achievement to the credit of the Liberals?

Let your correspondent note that not only do the Liberals do not count but have throughout their career been responsible for obstructing their countrymen with far advanced views.—Yours, etc.

VIJAYASHAM

Ahmedabad Textile Crisis

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"
Sir,—Owing to the depreciation of Japanese exchange and other world wide causes of depression the Indian textile industry is experiencing a very difficult period since the year 1933. In that year as well as in 1934 many mills in Bombay were compelled to stop. The deterioration in the state of the industry continued during 1934 and along with other economic wages were reduced to a great extent in Bombay, Sholapur, Nagpur, Akola, Indore and many other Indian centres. The wages in Bombay which were formerly approximately equal to those in Ahmedabad Mills were reduced in the year 1933 by about 30 per cent. Ahmedabad also felt the pinch of depression very severely in 1933 and their profits were greatly reduced. Contrary to other centres, Ahmedabad Millowners' Association having an arrangement for an Arbitration Board with the local Labour Union the Association submitted their case for a wage cut of 10 per cent in the month of September 1933 for the Arbitration of Mahatma Gandhi and Sheth Chhimanlal Girdhardas. Mahatma Gandhi, however, being very busy in other matters could not attend to it for about 6 to 8 months, after which time, he appointed Mr. Manu Subedar in his place as an arbitrator on behalf of the Labour Union and the board commenced its sitting in Bombay in last September and October.

The Millowners' Association and the Labour Union tried to put their arguments at length before the Board. The Association was able to prove to the Board that—(1) in the year 1933 the profits of the mills were much lower than those of 1932 and even lower than the average taken for

POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD

Allegation Against His Bearer

(From Our Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD, Dec. 28.
Mr. Andrew George Crawford, Superintendent of Police, Mirzapur, is stated to have been killed by his Mohammedan bearer yesterday in a jungle while camping 64 miles from the headquarters. Further details are still lacking on account of the difficulty of communication, but it is said that the alleged assailant took to heart the reprimand of the deceased and used the latter's rifle for the murder. He is in custody and high police and other officials are hurrying to the scene of the occurrence which is in a dense jungle.

2,000 ATTEND VICEREGAL BALL

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.
His Excellency the Viceroy and Lady Willingdon gave a ball at Viceroy's House to which about two thousand guests were invited. The Viceroy attended the semi-final of the Esra Polo Tournament.—A. P.

"AHMEDABAD MILLS PAY HIGH WAGES"

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 28.
Mr. G. I. Patel, Secretary, Millowners' Association, has issued a statement contradicting the press report about Bengal mills paying higher wages than Bombay and Ahmedabad mills.
He states that Ahmedabad wages are 35 to 40 per cent higher in the case of weavers, and 20 to 35 per cent higher in the case of spinners, than those prevailing in Bengal. Mill wages are also considerably higher than wages paid in other centres of India, including Bengal.—A. P.

the last ten years, (2) the agents of the Mills had to give up about 40 per cent out of their commission in order to take some amounts against machinery depreciation and give some dividends to the shareholders, (3) the mills could take only half the amount than legally due towards the building and machinery depreciation; (4) almost all the centres in India had reduced the wages considerably and the wages in Ahmedabad were much higher than any other centre and even higher by 27 per cent than the wages of Bombay as acknowledged by the Labour Union before the Board and (5) the index of cost of living of the workers had fallen to the level of 1913 whereas the wages of workers were to-day even more than twice than those of 1913. Taking into consideration all the above facts and keeping in mind the fact that Ahmedabad has to sell its manufacture profitably in competition with manufactures of other centres where wages had gone down the Association urged to the Board to grant a substantial reduction in the wages of the workers against their demand of 25 per cent. Unfortunately the arbitrators could not see their way to give any agreed award and the whole question is now lying before the umpire for disposal.

But before the award of the umpire could be obtained, from January 1935 the mills will be working for 9 hours per day instead of 10 according to the new Factory Act, owing to which changed circumstance the all Ahmedabad Millowners' meeting resolved to make adjustment in the wages of those workers who are working on time basis according to the reduced hours of working. There is no relation between this resolution and the wage-cut question which is lying before the umpire inasmuch as the proposed wage cut is to be made in the basis of wages while this adjustment has got to be made because of 9 hours working instead of 10. If the mills do not adjust the wages according to the number of working hours and if they continue the same wage for 9 hours as for 10 it would further enhance the cost of production by indirectly giving a rise of 10 per cent to the time, workers in their wages which is an impossible position for the mills to take when they are out for over a year for a wage-cut even in the existing wages. I may add that no great achievement would be made in the direction of further efficiency of workers and machines as already in Ahmedabad a high efficiency in machinery manufacture exists.—Yours, etc.

"A MILL-AGENT"
Ahmedabad, Dec. 27.

IN THE LAW COURTS.

(Continued from Page 6)

and respect be had by the younger sort of gentlemen to the readers, benchers and antients of every house.

"And whereas there may have been some orders of like nature to some of these published in former time, which nevertheless have failed in the execution, the readers and benchers do signify to the gentlemen that there is a settled and constant resolution to cause these orders to be strictly and duly observed, and that no man whatsoever do expect any toleration or dispensation concerning the same."

From "The Times" of 1834.
Monday, September 22, 1834.

Price 7d.
Mrs. Mary Mitchell, a black woman, well-known in the purlieu of the Almonry, was on Saturday charged before Mr. Gregorie (at Queen Square), with being very disorderly on the previous evening. The defendant entertains some strange notions of the privileges which the Slavery Abolition Act has given to the Negroes.

Mr. Gregorie: What have you got to say to the charge?
Mrs. Mitchell: Me free nigger now him ought take me to station: me room all de same as my castle; dare is dat fellow Massa Mooney, he first kick up all de bobbory. I hab de law of him now, he call me a nigger slave, and all men know we be manicated.

Mrs. Mooney, an old woman, here stepped forward and begged for Heaven's sake that something might be done with Mrs. Mitchell, for she had got it into her head that the negroes might do just as they pleased and that no law could touch them.

Mr. Gregorie told her that he should commit her for 10 days. Mary Mitchell: Send a free nigger to prison! Very well; I tell my friend on de Change, and I make him take de law for me, and send you all to prison; a low, vulgar set, every one.

"The Jurist" of 28-7-1855.
CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LIMITED LIABILITY ACT.

To, The Editor of "The Jurist."
By the 12th section of the Limited Liability Bill now before Parliament, it is provided that every pecuniary penalty under the Act shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and shall be recoverable accordingly.

Will not the effect of this section be seriously to impede any dealings with the real estate of any person, who may be a director of any of the numerous companies, which are expected to take advantage of the Act when passed? On reference to the other sections, it will be seen that any director may become liable to a very considerable amount of penalties, which, it is presumed, will charge his lands as against a purchaser for valuable consideration without notice.

Portrait of A Lawyer.

"Mr. Tresayle was, indeed, a wonderful conveyancer—a perfect miracle of real property law learning. He had had such an enormous practice for forty years that, for the last ten, he had never put his nose out of chambers for pure want of time, and at last of inclination, and had been so conversant with Norman French and low Latin, in the old English letter, that he had almost entirely forgotten how to write the modern English character. His opinions made their appearance in three different kinds of handwriting. First, one that none but he and his own clerk could make out; secondly, one that none but he himself could read; and thirdly, one that neither he nor his clerk nor any one on earth could decipher. The use of any one of these styles depended on—the difficulty of the case to be answered. If it were an easy one, the answer was very judiciously put into No. 1; if rather difficult, it, of course, went into No. 2; and if exceedingly difficult and also important, it was very properly thrown into No. 3, being a question that really ought not to have been asked, and did not deserve an answer."

Portrait of Another Lawyer.

"In law he lived, moved, and had his being. In his dreams he was everlastingly spinning out pleadings which he never could understand, and hunting for cases which he could not discover wherever he was, whatever he was doing, suggested to him questions of law that might arise out of it. At his sister's wedding (whether he had not gone without reluctance) he got into a wrangle with the bridegroom, on a question started by himself, whether an infant was liable for goods supplied to his wife before marriage; at his grandmother's funeral he got into an intricate discussion with a puzzled proctor about 'bona notabilia,' with refer-

SANCTITY OF MARRIAGE

Catholic Tirade Against "Destructive Forces"

POONA, Dec. 28.
The third All-India Catholic Congress, held under the auspices of the All-India Catholic League, opened this morning with a brief address by His Grace the Most Revd. Dr. Henry Doering S.J. Bishop of Poona.

"As Catholics we hold" said His Grace, "that the family, the germ-cell of all social unions, is in its beginning, a divine institution. Christ sanctified the family by making marriage which is the basis of the family a sacrament of His Church."

DISRUPTIVE FORCES.

Materialism, naturalism, socialism and in our days Bolshevism combine forces to destroy holiness and the essence of the Catholic family, and such like ideas are threatening to filter slowly into Catholic minds. To defend its purity and holiness is one of the chief activities of the Catholic action."

Mr. Dominic J. Ferreira of Bombay was then proposed to the chair and Mr. G. Deluna, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in an interesting speech welcomed the guests among whom were Rao Bahadur A. T. Pannir Selvam, Home Member of the Government of Madras and Messrs. N. C. Silva, Wijayasinhji Sirwardene the Padikkara Mudaliar of Ceylon.

ATTITUDE OF ALOOFNESS.

The President then delivered his address in the course of which he observed that the Catholics had allowed their case to suffer by the attitude of aloofness which they had adopted towards many public questions. The speaker dealt at length with the question of the Catholic family, the position of parents and children and the menace of divorce and urged on all the need of a determined crusade to restore the Christian family to its full strength and sanctity.

At the afternoon session the following resolution was unanimously passed:

(1) "This Congress condemns all attempts open or veiled, and from whatever source proceeding which tend (a) to loosen the bond of marriage and destroy its sanctity."

(b) to impair parental authority and responsibility and (c) to demoralise and disintegrate Catholic home-life.

(2) This Congress earnestly appeals (a) to civil authorities to discourage and avoid legislative or executive action tending thereto and (b) to Catholic leaders, religious and secular, to devise measures which will make it possible for Catholic families migrating to urban areas to live Catholic home-life and which will, as far as possible, protect homes against disintegrating influences of city life.

Brief discussion preceded the passing of the resolution in the course of which speakers dealt with the evils of birth control and loosening of marriage tie by granting of greater facilities for obtaining divorce.—A. P.

VICEROY'S CUP SWEEP

Drawers Of Winning Numbers

NEW DELHI, Dec. 28.
The following are the results of the Cricket Club of India Sweep on Viceroy's Cup which has been won by "Ethics."

Mr. Mukabbat of Bombay ticket No. 1,77,521 draws "Ethics." Ebor of Khairgarh, ticket No. 017,279 draws "Compleat." Hamaand of Bombay No. 177,061 draws "Pau-gatchev."

Other starters were "Castleton" "Birthday Book" and "Taj Kas-ra," which were drawn by Shiraji of Ahmedabad, Bichha of Patiala and A.K.A.S. of Bombay respectively. Their respective numbers are 017,205, 000,538 and 177,652.—United Press.

ence to a pair of horn spectacles, which the venerable deceased had left behind her in Scotland, and a poodle in the Isle of Man; and at church, the reading of the parable of the Unjust Steward set his devout, ingenious and fertile mind at work for the remainder of the service, as to the modes of stating the case nowadays against the offender, and whether it would be more advisable to proceed civilly or criminally, and if the former, at law or in equity."—(Ten Thousand a Year).

Homoeopaths Labour Under Great Disadvantages

Sir G. Pradhan On Lack Of State Recognition And Lurking Suspicion Of Public

The third session of the All-India Homoeopathic Conference met on Friday noon at the Sethna House, Princess Street with Sjt. Pyarelal Srivastava, Lucknow in the chair.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan in a brief speech declared the Conference open. About 40 delegates from several parts of the country attended the conference.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan said that the privileges of the healers of the ill of mankind were great but their responsibilities were greater. They could cure a patient but also they could kill him. It behooved them, therefore, to consult every known method of cure, to take what was good in each.

BIGOTRY IN MEDICINE.
Bigotry in religion was bad, continued the speaker, but bigotry in medicine was worse and the more dangerous, because it was more insidious and was less obvious to its victims.

He said that they should not be slaves to a system but should harness the system to the service of their fellow-beings. The practitioners of homoeopathy labour under a disadvantage as there was no State-recognition accorded to this system of medicine. It was all to the credit of homoeopathy, therefore, that they had been able to establish so large and successful a practice which they now enjoyed.

NEED FOR INTROSPECTION.

Sir Govindrao Pradhan concluded, "I am only repeating the advice of the great men of all ages and climes, when I ask you, as a corporate body assembled with a purpose, to look within. Lack of State-recognition and the still lurking suspicion of the public, make the need for introspection all the greater in the case of Homoeopathy in this country. I hope you will not misjudge my intention, if I ask you, in the deliberations that you are about to commence, to devise ways and means of making more sure than you are now, that the practitioners of Homoeopathy in this country are worthy of that greater system of healing."

He then declared the conference open.
PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.
In the course of his Presidential address, Sjt. Pyarelal Srivastava said:—

The basic principle underlying the philosophy of the science of Homoeopathy pertains to this Life-Force and its manifold manifestations in varied aspects viz. mental, emotional and physical. These various expressions or conditions are recognised as health or sickness and are termed health only so far as the instrument (body) works in a rhythm and harmony with the indweller and are denominated as ill—health or disease when a deviation from the normal and harmonious condition takes place.

THE GREAT GENIUS.
Hahneman the Great Genius discovered this Truth, as expressed in his physio-dynamical theory of life-force and announced it

VILLAGE INDUSTRIES AND WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Suggestion To Depute Workers To Mahatmaj

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

Among the resolutions which will come up before the All-India Women's Conference this week-end is one from Rajkumar Amrit Kaur welcoming the formation of the All-India Village Industries Association under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi for the economic, moral and hygienic uplift of the villages of India and calling upon the Central Committee of the All-India Women's Conference to consider the advisability of deputing a certain number of their workers in every province to accompany Gandhi and learn in what way women of India can help in this noble endeavour.—A. P.

Open Session Of Political Conference

ETAWAH, December 28.

The Overseas Indian Conference will be held here on December 30, and the open session of the U. P. Political Conference begins this afternoon.—United Press.

long before the Biological theory was propounded by Virchow the German Pathologist.

The Bacilli Theory of Koch, the Vaccine Therapy of Pasteur also recognised this life-force though under a different terminology, labelling it as "Vital re-action." Appellations are immaterial so long as the idea is identical.

Let it be known to all schools of medicine that differ, however vehemently they may, from us, that they will have ultimately to recognize the fundamental truth underlying Homoeopathy and join hands with us in time to come when they broaden their views, to carry on deeper researches and behold the miracles performed by Homoeopathy with open minds crossing the periphery of the self-circumscribed circle of pessimism. The advance of time, the dawn of full light of future researches and clinical experiences will bring home to them the illumination of the Truth of Homoeopathy in its entirety.

MISSION OF HOMOEOPATHS.
We the followers of Homoeopathy have our mission in exploring the dynamic treasures concealed in the drugs and the peculiar idiosyncrasies of each individual we have to deal with in our profession.

We should rather continue moving forward, tolerant of criticism, sanguine of the efficacy of the true Science and Art of Healing, and endeavouring to show to the world what Homoeopathy is capable of accomplishing which may serve as the eye-opener for the intolerant critics and give them the impetus for proceeding forward as unbiased scholars of medicine, open their hearts and brains to admit and accommodate the truth wherever it may be found as it is not the monopoly of any one system however advanced it may profess to be in any one direction.

"SACRED" TRAINING.

I cannot help sounding a note concerning the training in our academies. In days of yore in India, medicine and education were considered sacred. The one being physical, while the other meta-physical. The one aimed at dislodging the ailments of the body while the other, at removing the ignorance of the intellect. The Professors of both these branches of learning accepted nothing in the shape of pecuniary consideration for the services performed by them. As this is a high ideal in these days, we can afford to make sympathy and love of work or service at least a secondary to pecuniary gain. Mere pecuniary ambition devoid of sympathy and love of service renders the task not only mercenary but lifeless.

The manner in which we should proceed and the method we should adopt to accomplish our end, will form the subject of discussion in the proceedings of this conference and I hope the Great Healer of the Universe will guide our deliberations and help us to arrive at a workable scheme with the common consent and help of those assembled here.

Ex-King Of Greece In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.
Ex-King George of Greece arrived here to-day and is staying at Viceroy's House.—A. P.

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Congress Prepared To Co-operate With Govt.

It Is For Viceroy To Make Gesture, Says Ansari

CALCUTTA. (By Mail). Dr. M. A. Ansari, in an interview to the representative of the 'Hindu' expressed his views on the present situation in India.

The following is the text of the interview:—

Asked to express his views on His Excellency the Viceroy's speech at the European Association dinner, the other night, Dr. Ansari declared, "Yes, I have read the speech of the Viceroy. That portion of the speech relating to the Congress entry into the Legislature is all right, so far as it goes, but we have to bear in mind whoever it is who welcomes the change in the Congress programme—whether it is the Viceroy or the Governor of the Punjab or the Home Member of the Government of India—betrays no sign of any change in the Government mentality. At a time when we deliberately gave up the Civil Disobedience movement and resorted to what are known as 'constitutional methods', deciding to contest the legislative elections and working in legislatures as a Congress Party, we had hoped for a change of heart on the part of the Government, as we had thereby fulfilled one of the essential conditions laid down by Sir Harry Hoare on the floor of the Legislative Assembly in his capacity as Home Member of the Government of India. I am sorry to say, however, that the change has been altogether one-sided.

Their Intention. "I shall explain at once what I mean exactly. The prosecution and imprisonment of Dr. Satyapal and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan on a charge of sedition do not strike me as exactly helping to create a better understanding between the Government and ourselves. As Dr. Satyapal very rightly observed in the course of his defence address, the purpose of one's whole speech should be taken into consideration, while judging of one's motive. It would be unfair to judge of a man and his utterances by stray extracts from his speeches. What I urge is that neither Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan nor Dr. Satyapal had the least desire or intention to make any seditious speech, much less to bring the Government 'established by law in British India' into contempt.

It is a well-known practice in electioneering to review the Government's policies and actions at length. Take the British elections for instance. I have known leaders of parties indulging in definite 'sedition' in order to win the favour of the electorate against the opposing party or parties. Yet we have never heard of a prosecution being launched against Mr. Lloyd George because he ran down Mr. Baldwin and his administration or Messrs. Arthur Henderson and Lansbury, because they held up their erstwhile leader, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to ridicule. I wish, we in India both on the official and non-official sides—borrowed a bit of this admirable British principle. What the Government of India ought to see is whether either Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan or Dr. Satyapal had any desire to induce in disobeying the law of the land. The Congress had definitely and solemnly given up civil disobedience. These two friends helped the Congress candidates by trying to tell electors why they should prefer Congressmen to others.

Congressmen Disappointed.

"As President of the Congress Parliamentary Board, I flatter myself that the electorate, limited as it is, voted in our favour. Were we a self-governing nation, we would have been called to power as soon as the election results were known, because we are the largest single party in the Legislative Assembly. One would have thought that His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who, according to all accounts is a friend of India and an advocate of Indian Self-Government, would have translated the spirit of this principle in his Government's dealings with the Congressmen at this juncture of our public life. Instead we are disappointed to note that they have deemed it fit to throw into prison two of our biggest men for speeches made in the course of electioneering campaign. This, I submit, with all deference, is contrary to established conventions in electioneering.

I must add that I for one, was hardly prepared for the refusal of

permission to Gandhiji to visit the North-Western Frontier. So far as I know, there was no ban on Mahatma Gandhi visiting the Frontier. Yet, with that magnanimity which has ever characterised his action, wherever the Government were concerned, he thought it fit to approach the head of the Government for permission to visit the Frontier. I should have thought that Gandhiji's influence among the Frontier tribes—as our countrymen in that part of the country are known—should be helpful to the Government inasmuch as Gandhiji desired nothing more than to propagate his principle of non-violence. Without meaning any offence to His Excellency the Viceroy, I would respectfully suggest that one splendid opportunity of appealing to the imagination of India and, if I may say so, to the imagination of the Congress Party in the Assembly has been lost. His Excellency, I venture to submit, will find helpful from more points of view than one to invite Mahatma Gandhi for a personal talk on this and other subjects."

"I Am Amazed."

Continuing Dr. Ansari remarked that he was totally unprepared for the Viceroy's defence of Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report. He said: "We are told that the safeguards are calculated to prevent the constitution from stumbling down. I can only say that I am amazed. I would revert to what I had said earlier in this interview. The Congress had shown a change of mentality. It responded to the Government to respond to that change. The Congress had come out victorious in the elections. By sending Congressmen in large numbers, the electorate had definitely voted against the White Paper. Were we a self-governing country or even a Dominion, for instance, the White Paper would have been buried. It was, however, a curious paradox, not altogether devoid of an element of humour and tragedy, that in the very wake of our victory, we should have been presented with the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report, which, in every sense, is much worse than the retrograde White Paper, which we wanted to be destroyed.

"SO-CALLED SAFEGUARDS."

"Very well, let me for a moment assume that the purpose of safeguards in the Governor-General and Governors is no more than to prevent a break-down of the constitution. Assuming, without admitting, that this is the purpose of the safeguards, may I respectfully enquire why no safeguards have been provided for against their abuse by the Government? Are we, non-officials, the only people who are anxious or are likely to say or do anything to kill the constitution? There are several other aspects of these so-called safeguards which cannot bear a moment's scrutiny."

Asked to state, what, in his opinion would be the likely policy of the Congress Party in the Assembly, Dr. Ansari declined to be drawn into a discussion except to say that his party was meeting in Delhi immediately before the Assembly session for the purpose of formulating its policies. He added, "A veritable and incurable optimist, let me hope that the situation will so improve as to enable us to give the Government that co-operation we are prepared to give them. It is for the Government and His Excellency the Viceroy to make a gesture."

11 PERSONS DIE OF PLAGUE IN ONE WEEK

Cerebro-Spinal Fever Continues In Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, Dec. 26. Cerebro-spinal fever, which appeared in Hyderabad some months back, still continues. The official epidemic report for the week ended December 22, issued on December 26 states that one case of cerebro-spinal fever was admitted into the isolation hospital from Hyderabad Central Jail.

The report further records eighteen indigenous cases of plague with 11 deaths, during the week. Dead rats yielding positive results when tested for plague were recovered from five houses. Neither small-pox nor cholera was reported during the week. The general health of Hyderabad City has been good.

Bombay's Choice For Inter-Provincial Cricket

S. M. Kadri's Omission Causes Great Surprise: Islam Gym's Policy Of Favouritism Deplored

(By FIRST SLIP)

It is surprising that although some time has elapsed since the team to represent Bombay in the Inter-Provincial Cricket Championship against Gujarat at Ahmedabad next month was selected, the Bombay Presidency (Proper) Cricket Association have not as yet made the personnel of the team public. Perhaps, they are awaiting replies from the players chosen before doing so but it would have been more appropriate to have announced at least the names so as to enable some of the players, who have not gone on a tour during the Christmas holidays, to put in some practice.

The team which was selected at the Islam Gymkhana on Wednesday, December 19, was as follows:—

L. P. Jai (Capt.)
H. H. Contractor (Vice-Capt.)
H. J. Vajifdar
V. M. Merchant
G. Richards
D. D. Hindlekar
R. R. Wadker
P. A. d'Avonice
D. R. Havewala
D. S. Talpade
A. E. Baporia
F. J. Chury (12th Man).
Reserves:—S. Heptulla and M. Bhagwandas.

Strong Batting Side

The above team seems to be a formidable batting combination and players right up to number ten can be relied upon to get runs, the only rabbit being Talpade. In Jai, Contractor, d'Avonice, Merchant and Baporia, the team possesses some prolific run-getters, while Vajifdar, Richards, Wadker and Havewala are all rounders and are no mean batsmen.

As far as the bowling is concerned, Vajifdar and Richards will be the opening pair with Talpade, Wadker and Havewala

as change bowlers. I do not see the wisdom of having three fast bowlers in Vajifdar, Richards and Talpade in the team and I would have liked to see S. M. Kadri included in the place of Talpade, which would have further strengthened the batting as well as the fielding.

Fielding Weak

The weakest point is no doubt the fielding. There are several slow men in the team and if the first match at Ahmedabad should prove a close affair, as the final of the recent Quadrangular was, then Bombay has no chance whatever. Even the choice of the twelfth man is very unwise in this respect as Chury is by no means a brilliant field.

Why Was Kadri Left Out?

The biggest surprise has been provided by the omission of the Islam Gymkhana skipper, S. M. Kadri who was only prevented from figuring in the final of the last Quadrangular on account of internal dissensions. It has been a deplorable policy of the Islam Gymkhana during the past few years, ever since Mr. A. U. Botawala has served on the Selection Committee, to suppress local talent in favour of players from outside Bombay. Last year, Kadri was the mainstay of the Islam Gymkhana and he carried off the batting prize with an average of 76.8 for all matches and yet the Representative of the Islam Gymkhana on the B. P. C. A. did not even think it worthwhile to recommend his name for a game against the M. C. C. When an Institution, which benefits by the services of certain players, does not press their claims for inclusion in a representative match like this one, there must be something very suspicious at the bottom of this policy and the

sooner the Islam Gymkhana mends its ways, the better it will be for local cricket. Otherwise I see nothing but a grave crisis in the near future and unless Mr. Botawala can prevail upon his colleagues from Rander to come down to Bombay to play for the Islam Gymkhana I fear the Islam Gymkhana will find it a tough proposition to raise a team next season.

After his great display in the recent Quadrangular, Kadri's inclusion in the Inter-Provincial team was considered a moral certainty but the very fact that he has failed to secure a place even in the Reserves is a clear indication that some undue influence has been at work to achieve this end.

I had an occasion to ask Baporia just before he left for Rander, his native place, as to whether he was playing for Bombay or Gujarat and his answer was that he would assist his own Province. But evidently, Mr. Botawala has prevailed upon him to change his mind and play for Bombay, which a month's residential qualification entitles him to do, and thus deprive a Bombay man of his legitimate place in the team. Except for his fielding, Baporia was a miserable failure in the last Quadrangular and I at least thought the Selection Committee would have pinned their faith on a Bombay man rather than play a man put forward by one who has practically no interest in Bombay cricket.

It is not even now too late for the Bombay Presidency Cricket Association to remedy this fault as they have not yet announced the team, and I sincerely hope that in future players will be selected on the merits alone and not on the recommendations of interested parties.

Entries For Ninth Day Of Bombay Winter Meeting

Big Fields Should Be The Order On New Year's Day

The following are the entries for the Ninth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held on New Year's Day, January 1, 1935:—

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE

Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopta.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Corcy.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpala's Wall Street and Invercarnie.
Hon'ble Sir H. M. Mehta's Spanish Wish.
Mr. F. H. Mehta's Thracian Prince.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
Mr. Gem's Buland.
Nawabzada Fakr-ul-Mulk's Cleonand.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mr. P. B. Avastia's Dr. Strabismus.

THE DONCASTER PLATE

Distance 1 mile.
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's Heremia.
H. H. the Maharaja of Idar's Seaton Ross.
Mr. Keso's Aurangzeb.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpala's Ibrani, Douceuse and On Time.
Mr. Eve's Carnelian.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Myron and Powder Boy.
Mr. Roman's Turlosh.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mr. P. B. Avastia's Typhoon.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Franco.
THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE
Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Comprehension and The Greek.
H. H. the Maharaja Jamsahab of Nawangan's R. T. C.
Mr. Keso's Doreia.
Mr. J. A. Wadia's Picaro.
Mr. A. Hoosseinbhai's Mulligatawny.
H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpala's Abundance, Bold Bandit and Mr. Pip.
Mr. Eve's Knockdon, Hollywood Nights, Misty Dawn and Provence Rose.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Billy Button and Johnny Green.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Golden Trail.
Messrs. Diamond and R. P. Ebrahim's Young Bachelor.
Mrs. J. E. Malone's Lord Wensleydale.
Mr. Sultan M. Chino's Talk and Seleutor.
Lt.-Col. Zoravar Singh and Raja Dharajiraj's Raghuver.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Last Adventure and Chivalresque.

THE BELLAIS PLATE

Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Zenobia.
Mr. H. M. Mahomed's Collector.
Mr. Basheer Mahomed's Farhan Pasha.
Mr. K. Ardeshir's Abdul Malik and Hakim Pasha.
Mr. Ew's Funny Face.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Jai Bhawani II.
Mr. Sultan M. Chino's Al Hamdi.
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Waadim.
Mr. Gem's Bureks.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Daranoor.
THE TULSI PLATE
Distance 6 furlongs.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's White Flower.
Mr. R. Bence's Atiya Ahan.
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's Shogat Aziz, Sunspot and Danger.
Mr. Ayub Asad's Green Lawn.
Mr. Son F. Nessim's Queen Singer.
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's Salami.
Messrs. Mahmood Talib and Syed bin Omer's Lamington.
Mr. M. Dhalat's Riyad II.
Mr. Fahad Rummah's Rajput and Suiama.
Mr. Syed bin Omer's Money Order.
Mr. F. B. Burjorjee's Zootum.
Mr. H. V. Solunkhi's Maarib.
Mr. D. D. Chawan's Artichini.
Mr. Eve's Blue Funnel and Anchor.
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Young Chayna.
Mr. A. Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr. B. S. Jehangir's Moon Spark and Injeman II.
Mr. Hoossein al Ali's Masuda (late Khatal).
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's Shintar.
Mr. K. T. Sampat's Safi al Mulk.
Mr. M. C. Patel's Happy King and Kaballa.
H. H. Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur's Royalty, Adhba II and Garrai.
Mr. Syed Fatah's Firsan.
Mr. Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Mr. S. M. S. A. Hoossein's Gurji Beg.
Haji Rajmahomed Wazir's Muralisin.
Mr. Abdulla Beythoun's Yoonos.
Mr. K. H. Iran's No Limit.

48,000 FEET IN 'PLANE

Wiley Post Claims New Record

BARTLESVILLE (Oklahoma). (By Mail). Mr. Wiley Post, the non-eyed American round-the-world flier, claimed that he had reached the height of 48,000 feet in a "flight to the stratosphere" on December 3, thus beating the world record of 47,352 feet held by the Italian alman, Donati.

He took off at Bartlesville and landed at Muskogee.

Mr. Chunilal Khushaldas of Ahmedabad has offered Rs. 70,000 for a hospital at Nadia; and at the meeting of Nadia Municipality a sub-committee was formed to consider the offer.

Acceptances For To-day's Races

Only Five Runners In Durdans Plate Of One Mile

The following are the acceptances for the Eighth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-morrow

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE PUNJAB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Indian Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 2,000 or over.
Sanguine 9-7, Poetry 8-0, Columbian 7-11, Tetford 7-9, Dry Sand 7-9.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE MUSUL PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; offener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.
Taj Mahal 9-1, Sallal Ahmar 8-10, Eskimo 8-10, The Duke 8-10, Ganj Beg 8-10, Kassab 8-10, Gold Fish 8-10, Arab King 8-10, Nassirwan 8-1, Bulbul 8-1, Magnificent 8-1, Jawad Pasha 8-1, Tariff 8-1, Fair Play 8-1.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE MUSUL PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250. For Arabs, maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1934, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in General Conditions does not apply). Penalties—Winners, once, 7 lbs; offener 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.
Baden 9-3, Imperial 9-3, Mar-mora 8-10, Liaz 8-10, Young Bucknell 8-8, Harry Johnson 8-8, Ajid 8-8, Mahjoob 8-1, Badwan 8-1, Nibras 8-1, Ruby Fish 8-1, Dagastan 8-1, Homer 8-1.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Class II.
Cavern 9-4, The Nun 8-11, My-

ron 8-7, Bonne Tete 8-6, Glen Gowan 8-4, Spanish Wish 8-0, Seaton Ross 7-8.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE YORK PLATE.—Distance 1-12 miles.
Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.
Bucantaur 9-12, Corey 9-0, Sabrino 8-13, Superlative 8-3, Turlosh 8-1, Dandy Brush 7-7, R. T. C. 7-12, Monreale 7-7, Anomalous 7-1.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE SPRINT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.
Magnitude 9-4, Clendennen 8-13, Ascalon 8-6, Naidoor 8-12, Hoora 8-9, Zita 8-7, Uptolinks 8-5, Miss Fisher 8-5, Quick Image 8-0, Dunedin 7-11, Babar Bhan 7-4, Bachelor's Bess 7-0.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE DURDANS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.
Winner Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.
Kum Bak 9-4, Wall Street 8-11, Garcon 8-11, Risque 8-6, Ternlet 7-4.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE SION PLATE.—Distance 1-14 miles.
Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600. A Handicap for Arabs in Class I.
Karam Allah 9-7, Burgess 9-4, Arab Queen 9-1, Abdul Malik 8-4, Collector 7-9, Zoda 7-4, Bush-boos 7-4, Sarkam 6-12.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.
Vijaya Kumari II 9-4, Roll Up 8-10, Young Bachelor 8-10, Picaro 8-9, Greckan 8-3, Provence Rose 8-0, Crack of Dawn 7-0, Cultra 8-5, Greckan Orb 8-4, Sweetie 8-3, Maceppa 8-3, Bismarck II 8-1, Witch Music 7-5.

Selections For To-Day's Races

Risque Fancied In Durdans Plate

(By "SENEX")

The following are the selections for the Eighth Day of the Bombay Winter Meeting to be held to-day:—

1ST RACE:—

TETTFORD 1
SANGUINE 2
POETRY 3

2ND RACE:—

NASSIRWAN 1
BULEUL 2
TARIFF 3

3RD RACE:—

IMPERIAL 1
HARRY JOHNSON 2
BADEN 3

4TH RACE:—

CAVERN 1
THE NUN 2
GLEN GOWAN 3

5TH RACE:—

SABRINO 1
CORCY 2
SUPERLATIVE 3

6TH RACE:—

ASCALON 1
UPTOLINKS 2
QUICK IMAGE 3

7TH RACE:—

RISQUE 1
GARCON 2
TERNLET 3

8TH RACE:—

ARAB QUEEN 1
ABDUL MALIK 2
KARAM ALLAH 3

9TH RACE:—

ROLL UP 1
GRECKAN ORB 2
WITCH MUSIC 3

DAILY DOUBLE

IMPERIAL AND ASCALON

RECORD S. AFRICAN CRICKET STAND

At Johannesburg, a new South African first-class cricket record of 327 for the fifth wicket was set up during the course of the Currie Cup match, in which Transvaal beat Griqualand West by an innings and 232 runs.

H. B. Cameron, the South African Test captain, who scored 182, and A. W. Briscoe, who made 191, were concerned in this huge partnership.

LORRY KILLS AGED JEW

Formal identification evidence was recorded by the Coroner of Bombay on Thursday at the inquest held on the body of Saul Ezekiel, aged 70, who was knocked down by a lorry.

The inquest was postponed to January 3, to allow time for the police to investigate.

Congress Must Draw Up Indian Constitution

SRI PRAKAS REJECTS J. P. C. SCHEME IN TOTO

(Continued from page 1.)

personality that has given India to-day a place in the world's politics; and it is due to his teaching that, though crushed and scorned as we were, our hearts have also felt the determination to give a material shape to the stirrings of self-respect and self-esteem, and we have determined to be free. It would be impertinent on my part to speak either of his greatness or of his activities. Friends have recently doubted the wisdom of his latest programme. He, as you know, has taken in his own hands the great work of village organization and the reviving of impress on every department of the important items of work in the present circumstances of our country and when Mahatma Gandhi takes up any work he sees that it is done. Many friends think that he should confine himself purely to politics; but he is among these great souls who leave their impress on every department of the world's endeavour. Not only politics but numerous other branches of our national life bear the influence of his personality. If to-day he can solve the problems of our poverty and unemployment and save us from the worse than useless things that are flooding our markets from abroad, he will have solved one of the most important problems of our unhappy lives. Every householder to-day is experiencing the fearful consequences of unemployment, and one often reads with helpless sadness of suicides of educated youngmen when after all their labours they can find no avenue for adequate livelihood. Let it be remembered that when a man wakes, he does not wake only in his eyes but in every limb of his body; so also when a nation wakes up, it is not only in the field of politics, but in every other field also it feels the pulsations of the new life; and it is essential that its leaders should lead it in every field. To-day Mahatma Gandhi has undertaken a great task and it is the duty of us all to work according to his directions and help our country and ourselves.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

After surveying events up to the suspension of Satyagraha, Sri Prakasa said: "Along with the suspension of Satyagraha has come to the fore the question of Council entry. The order has been given that Congressmen are to partake in elections to official legislatures. The time has passed when the pros and cons of this question could be discussed with profit. Not only those who were ostensibly against it, but also those who have actually taken part in the recent elections, feel that these legislatures are no means for the attainment of Swaraj; but we can never afford to forget that it is always essential for self-respecting people to accept the challenge of the opponent. When it was being openly said that no one had any faith left in the Congress, and the challenge was thrown to it, Congressmen thought that they had any hold in the country they should come out in the open field of election, then it became essential that we should take up the gauntlet and show to the world that our claim was justified. At the same time we must also not forget that, owing to the refusal of Congressmen to go into the previous legislatures, such people into them as helped the Government to repress their own fellow countrymen, and gave it the fullest

opportunity to say to the world that, in whatever they were doing, they had the willing consent of the representatives of the nation. Experience tells us that there are plenty of people who are always ready to fill the seats in the Legislatures and who take unfair advantage of the absence of Congressmen from them. We know that we cannot stop the Government's high-handedness, but legislators can at least prove by their opposition that what the Government was doing, was not with their consent, and that Government alone was responsible for its action. We cannot afford to neglect this aspect of the question after years of bitter experience. It is some consolation for us that these elections have shown what place the Congress fills in the affections of the people; and as our President Rajendra Prasad has said, it is our duty to see that we do not rest on our oars after our supposed victory in these elections, but that we should take the fullest advantage of them to move forward towards our goal. We must not be deceived. The Government's intentions are as clear as day-light. The ordinances are said to have been withdrawn, but with the help of the so-called ordinary law everything is being done that was done before. From the North West Frontier Province, however, the ordinance even has not been formally removed; and in other provinces, particularly in Bengal, such laws have been enacted that threaten to make these ordinances in their worst aspects, almost permanent features of the statute book. Sections 124A and 153A have been used extensively. Jawaharlal Nehru was already suffering under them. Recently Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Dr. Satyapal and others have also been imprisoned; and in our own provinces, Bhuvaneshwar Prasad Varma, Shachindra Banerjee, Maulana Azad Subhani, Munshi Singh and others have been suffering imprisonment under these sections for months past.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

The scheme of a new constitution has been produced for us after four years of endless rignarole and futile waste of public money. I am not learned enough to examine in detail the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Neither do I regard this as at all necessary. I only know that the main object of Government is the positive promotion of the general welfare of the people; and this is the one thing on the consideration of which none of those who are responsible for this report seem to have spent a single moment. Of what use can that constitution be in which this all-important factor has been neglected. If this constitution had made us responsible for the country's administration, even without heralding any great and desirable change in the social structure, it would still have had some attraction for us; but we see that it will only add to our expenditure and make the administration still more top-heavy; the men in power will become more irresponsible than ever; the peoples' representatives will have no voice in many of the most important departments of Government; and the chains of our slavery will be made tighter than ever. There is no doubt that not till we have the power in our hands, can we frame a Constitution in conformity with our traditions and for the good of our people?

WHAT WE STAND FOR.

There is absolutely no doubt in my mind that we of the Congress stand to-day for a re-construction of society. We are impatient of things as they are. The Karachi Resolution on the Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens makes it clear as to what we aim at. It is no more possible to tolerate excessive wealth in the hands of a few on the one hand, and crushing poverty of the vast masses on the other; unlimited power for a handful and the condition of serfs and slaves for the rest. We definitely stand for an equitable distribution of work and wages, for a society of freedom and of love. This is not merely an Utopia, for we seriously mean business.

ADVENT OF SOCIALISTS.

The emergence of the Congress Socialist Party and its undoubted great influence in the Congress in the very first year of its existence, shows the way we really want to go. The hundreds of thousands of poor men and women who to-day are sacrificing their all for the cause that the Congress represents, are not doing so in order to continue the irresponsible oligarchy. Let those who are better

than the rest of their brethren, or who to-day enjoy the monopoly of all position and power, wealth and leisure, not forget that the very things that they prize are endangered when the many are wallowing in dirt and in poverty, deprived of all the right that knowledge and reasonable comfort can give them. Widespread poverty inevitably reacts on the well-to-do; and disease and death creep within their sheltered walls because the neighbourhood is unhappy and unclean. Viewed from the purely selfish standpoint too, enhancement of life in all its aspects, really depends upon a proper setting, and it is up to those who feel unnecessarily disturbed to-day by our ideals, to help actively instead, in bringing about a state of affairs where there will be, as a matter of fact, more real gain even for themselves.

NEED FOR CAUTION.

But I realise only too well—despite my impatience—that we can not abolish all the institutions that have come down to us through the centuries and establish a new order of things in a moment. We have to study everything with the utmost care, and make the change from the old to the new as painless as possible, for all. A purely nationalistic and humanistic outlook, free from all heart-brewing encumbrances of class, caste, or communal bias, alone can help us in the great task; and our first and foremost work is to inculcate this attitude of mind that will help us all to work in unison for the common good.

OUR OWN SCHEME OF GOVT.

I should like to add here that it would be useful for us, and give satisfaction to many minds besides, if we could prepare our own scheme of Government, so that the world might know clearly the sort of society we are aiming at. I recognize that without the capture of power it is not possible to discuss problems with a proper sense of responsibility. I also recognize as experience teaches us, that a great deal of our labour is wasted when we have not the power to translate our wishes into concrete facts. Still I am bound to say that if after full discussions carried on in a spirit of responsibility, we could outline the form of the Government, we desire, in conformity with our ideals, we shall be helped considerably in consolidating our strength and preventing much wastage of time and energy in the future. The Working Committee has rightly directed that there should be wide circulation of the Karachi Resolutions. This is the first and most important step for the attainment of our object.

APPEAL TO ZAMINDARS.

Referring to the attitude of Zamindars, Sri Prakasa said. Suspecting us, they seek shelter in the arms of others. May I ask them what they gain by this and by all the complicated laws that are being enacted to regulate the taking and giving of debts, and incidentally create mutual difficulties between landholders and bankers, to the detriment of both? I, for one, fail to understand what benefit the zamindari system does to the zamindars themselves. I seem to feel that the zamindar is merely an unsalaried agent of Government for the collection of rents. If our large and small zamindars alike work with understanding and discretion, they will find that their real place is with us; and their real interest lies in that better form of society in which they unfortunately stand in danger, and by their opposition to which they are harming themselves.

NO CLASS OR RACIAL HATRED.

We are not fighting against any class or any race. We are honestly fighting against a bad system; we are no enemies of any individual and any group. We wish ill to none; we desire the well-being of all; and with that purpose seek to serve all; and so in our hearts, there is really no place either for anger or for hatred. The great struggle for India's freedom is unique in the annals of mankind because there is no feeling of ill-will even against anyone. In fact, we are anxious to imbibe the many virtues that the British undoubtedly possess, and many of us cherish fondly our personal affections for many individual Englishmen. Now and then, here and there, violence raises its head, showing that some at least have lost all patience with those who rule us and also with those who are following the path that, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress has adopted. We cannot but feel the intensest sorrow when news of such cruel happenings reach us; and we can only appeal to those who think and act in a manner opposed to ours, to have a little more patience, to forbear from inflict-

ing suffering on, may be, utterly innocent individuals who themselves are probably victims of an order of things over which they have no control. Let it be known by those who may be frightened by the activities of Congressmen that Congress stands for all, and that we do not and cannot countenance violence of any sort, for we are not thirsting for the blood or the wealth of any one. We are definitely out to establish a state of society wherein, so far as is humanly possible, all persons will be dealt with equitably. Our methods must always be peaceful and legitimate; and if there must be suffering in the process, it must be inflicted only upon ourselves.

INTERNAL ORGANIZATION.

The recent Bombay Congress has completely changed our Constitution. We have now to work along the lines laid down therein. The Working Committee has rightly ordered that we have to set ourselves to strengthen the Congress organization. My appeal to you all is to help in putting our body thoroughly in order. Unless this is done we can accomplish nothing. It is more necessary than ever that along with a strong outward frame work, a fine spirit of comradeship should exist among us. That alone can obviate the lamentable and perfectly unnecessary mutual jealousies and suspicions that poison public life. The whole of our Indian life needs to be organized; and we Congressmen are, to my mind, the people who should be most able to give, by our own example, the best lessons in the proper conducting of life, to our brethren.

Organization for peace is far more necessary than organization for war. If the former is secured, the latter will probably never be needed; or if it ever is, will be completed at a moment's notice.

Brethren, do not forget that hundreds of thousands of poor men, well-organized, well-determined, and righteous-minded, will always be stronger not only in numbers but even in actual wealth, however poverty-stricken individually, than the few who are supposed to be wealthy to-day. We must see that our Congress organization is constantly and vigorously functioning in every nook and corner of the land. Let us not forget that the Congress has also to be a sort of mutual insurance society, so that when our comrades fall or are disabled, the organization could take care of them and their families. So many want to come but are deterred by circumstance; some come with great enthusiasm, but fall back because of the utter uncertainty of the welfare of their dependents if they should chance to be put out of action in the fight; some even unfortunately—and I confess this with sorrow—retire in wrath and bitterness after doing much good work and undergoing much suffering, feeling that there is no one to care for them or look after their dear ones when they are not themselves available. These friends have to be assured; it is but fair that they should be. It is this can only be done by the humble and regular contributions from themselves in the nature of a fixed tax, not by raising subscriptions from others by fits and starts. Let the history and the working of the great trade unions of the world teach us a lesson both in methods and in results.

OUR MUTUAL DIFFICULTIES.

And will you also permit me to plead with you to avoid, as far as is humanly possible, the most unfortunate and unnecessary mutual bickerings that so often ruin fine work? We are all striving for a society when we want to eliminate the very causes that divide man from man? Shall we Congressmen, in our own lives, show that we cannot rise superior to the lower element in our nature and that we are pursuing only a phantom? I have been more distressed than I can say, at the sight of our best workers ruining themselves by their self-sacrifice, and then jeopardising the cause for which they underwent that sacrifice by mutual recriminations and imputations of motives to one another. Swaraj if it means anything, must mean the Raj, the rule, of those whom we ourselves place in power over us, after having fully tested their capacity to bear the burdens of responsibilities of office by virtue of their merit, their intelligence, their industry, their experience, and their selfless public service. It is really a bad preparation for the coming changes, in which election must play the most important part, if we cannot ourselves carry on even our Congress elections without leaving a long train of ill-will behind them. I do not intend to dilate on this sad topic any further. A word to the wise is

A. I. C. C. MEMBERS FROM BOMBAY

Election Will Be Held On Jan 13 At Congress House

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have issued the following notification:

The election of the three members to the All-India Congress Committee by the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as required by the Transitional provisions provided for under the new Congress Constitution will be held on Sunday, the 13th January 1935 at the Congress House. The voting shall be by the process known as "Single Transferable". The polling time will be from 11 a.m. (S.T.) to 5 p.m. (S.T.) continuously.

The candidates for election shall send in their nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, so as to reach the office of the B.P.C.C. on or before Wednesday, the 9th January 1935, at or before 10 a.m. (S.T.).

Under the new Constitution the sitting members of the B.P.C.C. only are eligible for contesting this election.

Nomination forms are available at the Congress House.

INDORE'S FAREWELL TO YOUNG AVIATOR

—INDORE, Dec. 28.

The Prime Minister of Indore, Rai Bahadur S. M. Bopna, gave an interesting Party to bid farewell to the young Indore Aviator Narulkar, on the eve of his departure to England for further training.

There was a good attendance of the friends and well-wishers of the young aviator who is intending to qualify himself for an Instructor's License and also receive wireless training.

It is learnt that the Holkar Sahib in appreciation of the young aviator's achievement so far, has decided to grant him financial assistance to enable him to complete his training.—United Press.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN CUTCH

Spinning and Weaving Mill Opened At Anjar

—ANJAR, Dec. 28.

The establishment of the Cutch Spinning and Weaving Mill at Anjar marks a turning point in the history of industrial development in Cutch.

Emphasis was laid in the addresses delivered on its inauguration on the presence of the Maharao Sahib and the Yuvaraj of Cutch which augured well for the future of the textile industry in Cutch.

The speaker appealed to the Maharao Sahib to sponsor the endeavours made by his enterprising subjects to recover lost ground and to embark without delay on a forward policy of providing overdue facilities regarding banking, insurance, industrial expansion and freight.—United Press.

The 4th session of the "Brihanmaha Rashtriya Parishad" opens in Ahmedabad on the night of the 29th instant (Saturday) under the presidency of Shrimati Sardar Madhavrao Vinayak Kibe, of Indore. The Maharashtra Art and Industrial Exhibition attached thereto will be inaugurated by Shrimati Kamalabai Sahab Kibe, the same morning.

enough. I can only beg all friends and comrades to close up their ranks, to stop mutual suspicions and jealousies, and to look ahead with mutual confidence and mutual esteem.

HUNGER FOR SWARAJ.

Different people have different views as to why we should have Swaraj. Some talk of poverty and some of exploitation and feel that Swaraj will remove all that. I fear I cannot take a merely materialistic view of our aspirations (Swaraj) for us is the recovery of our lost soul and not only the finding of our lost wealth. We want Swaraj because we want to live our own lives in our own way, we want to have the capacity to make our own contribution to world-thought and world-endeavour; and to feel and realise that the words 'India' and 'Indian' unlike the case to-day, stand for everything that is noble and good; and that we too can move about the world as a self-respecting people, as members of a race that is great and free.

DUPLICATE AIR MAIL SERVICES

The Air Mail Service between first plane of the duplicated Lahore and Calcutta will be leave Lahore on the 5th January 1935 and will maintain connection at Karachi with the West-bound aeroplane of the Imperial Air at Karachi with that Service in both directions.

The first North-bound aeroplane of the duplicated Karachi-Lahore air service will leave Karachi for Lahore on the 6th January 1935 and in the reverse direction the

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS		KARACHI-LAHORE SERVICE	
NORTH-BOUND		Existing.	Duplicate.
Karachi	dep. 17-00	Thursday.	Sunday.
Sukkur	arr. 19-30	do	do
Sukkur	dep. 5-00	Friday	Monday.
Multan	arr. 7-15	do	do
Multan	dep. 7-30	do	do
Lahore	arr. 9-30	do	do
SOUTH-BOUND			
Lahore	dep. 15-00	Tuesday.	Saturday.
Multan	arr. 17-00	do	do
Multan	dep. 17-15	do	do
Sukkur	arr. 19-30	do	do
Sukkur	dep. 5-15	Wednesday.	Sunday.
Karachi	arr. 7-45	do	do

The latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. in connection with the above service will be as follows:
Ordinary correspondence: 8-30 a.m. Tuesday and Saturday.
Registered correspondence: 8-30 a.m. Tuesday and Saturday.
The latest hours of posting at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above mentioned hours.

IN GRAND RECEPTION OF THE COMING NEW YEAR

A WONDERFUL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

Saturday, 29th Dec. 1934

Prof KEELERY'S FAMOUS

"Whiteway Circus"

AND ROYAL MENAGERIE

DON'T MISS THE MISSES! DON'T MISS THE MISSES!
THE THRILLING DENTAL TRAPEZE BY MISS RUTH & MISS EMILY.
The Boneless CHILD-ACROBAT—Miss Tara.
Wonderful JUGGLING by M's Ernesta Mariani & 'Funny Sunny.'
The Dare-devil Miss Devi & Miss Cheiru at the DOUBLE TRAPEZE.
MERRY DANCES by Miss Sonia.
DEATH-DEFYING STUNTS ON FIVE HORIZONTAL BARS.
The Funniest MONKEY-RACE and the sensational TIGER-JUMP!

Location:—Nana Chowk Gowalia Tank Road,

Prices of admission: From Gallery As. 9 to Box Rs. 4-0.

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It is impossible not to be thrilled by the stirring incidents from mythology.

HERE IS YOUR CHANCE

TRICK SCENES

That will stagger your imagination—a story that will arrest your attention—

COME AND SEE

THE Birth of Hanuman OR SATI ANJANI

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KHATOON

KAMALABAI

Your nerves will tinkle when you will see Child Hanuman taking a leap to catch the Sun

SAGAR'S MIGHTY PRODUCTION

KANJIBHAI RATHOD

TIME: Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30. Saturday, Sunday and on Holidays AT 3 p.m. Matinee.

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DAILY 3 SHOWS: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
EXTRA MORNING SHOWS ON SUNDAY, MONDAY & TUESDAY AT 11 A.M.

Specially for New Year Holidays
A PICTURE THAT HAS GOT EVERYTHING



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ROMAN SCANDALS

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MILLIONS OF LIVES LOST YEARLY DUE TO MALARIA IN INDIA

READ WHAT PROMINENT INSTITUTIONS & PROFESSIONAL AUTHORITIES SAY

BEHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.
(Medical Department).
Motihari.
"You supplied to the Medical Branch of the Behar Central Relief Committee a liberal stock of your Anti-Malaria Tablets. These were freely distributed by my assistants and personally used by me in malarial cases. I am glad to inform you that the tablets, in most cases, stopped the onset of fever within three days in acute and sub-acute types. Chronic malarial cases also responded well to the treatment."
"These tablets have given me entire satisfaction."
M.B.B.S. (Bomb.),
District Medical Officer.

BEHAR CENTRAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.
Muzaffarpur.
"Your Anti-Malaria Tablets that you have supplied for B.C.R.C. Medical Department have been proved to be very useful. Many reports have been received from several districts that these tablets are better than Quinine in some respects. As the tablets are more in demand from our centres, kindly send some more."
Medical Aid & Sanitation Dept.,
B.C.R.C.

Poly Clinic (Hospital), Bombay.
"When I was working as a medical officer for B.C.R.C. in Muzaffarpur District, I used your Anti-Malaria tablets with good results."
"I can strongly recommend to anyone whom I come across suffering from Malaria."
M.B.B.S.
Bombay.
"I am very much pleased to inform you that I have used your Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets on many cases and without hesitation, I say that they proved very satisfactory in cases of Malarial and other cases of Pyrexia. Besides, I found them useful in cases where Quinine is contra indicated."

B.Sc., M.B.B.S.
Amritsar.
"I have indeed great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation, Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets. I think your product is most useful and is really a boon to the patients, suffering from malaria. I am prescribing to my patients almost daily."
L.H. M.S.
Nanded.
"I found Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets useful in cases of Malaria and Influenza."
M.B.B.S.

Lucknow.
"I have successfully used your Anti-Malaria Tablets in cases of malaria and other periodic fever and it showed a remarkable improvement. I am sure, it will have a great success."
M.D., Etc.
Bombay.
"I received samples of your Anti-Malaria Tablets some time back and tried on Malarial patients, the results were satisfactory, so I wanted to give more trial and placed two more orders and found the results more encouraging. Now I am trying these Tablets in almost every case of Malaria. In majority of the cases the results are magic, some require larger doses and longer treatment but very few failures. Of course relapses are common, but that is more due to the negligence on the part of the patients, who stop treatment as soon as the fever is gone."
M.B.B.S., L.R.C.P.,
M.R.C.S., D.T.M., D.P.H.

Kiriella, Ceylon.
"I tried these tablets on some of the coolies suffering from malaria. It has acted most wonderfully and fever was down in two days time."
"I can recommend to any one whom I come across suffering from malaria."
Superintendent,
Talagahabena Estate.

Hardwar.
"These days malaria is raging in the district, so it was a good chance for your Anti-Malaria Tablets' test and I tested them and got quite satisfactory results."
M.B.

Kattampatti.
"I am thoroughly satisfied with the splendid results of your Anti-Malaria Tablets. They were very successful in all the cases I treated."
Dr.....

Ketchka.
"I have much pleasure to inform you that I used your 'Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets' for Malaria fever and found them very useful. In my opinion this tablet is very useful and sure remedy for Malaria fever. I congratulate you on the success of your Tablets."
M.D. (Homeo.)

Hyderabad Municipality.
"Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets were distributed and used by the staff, and were found to be efficacious."
ASHRAF NAWAZ JUNG,
for Municipal Commissioner.

Hyderabad (Dn.).
"I have tried Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets on children as well as adults for curing Malarial Fever. The opinion I have found by a sweeping experience of the Tablets is that they are efficacious in checking periodical fevers in their early stages."
Director of Medical Dispensaries in the Districts,
H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

ABU HIGH SCHOOL, MOUNT ABU.
"Your 'Anti-Malaria Tablets' are simply wonderful."
Mrs. G. H. HUPPING.

DEVJEE CANJEE & CO., Bombay.
"I have great pleasure to say that I personally tried your 'Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets' in cases of Malaria and Influenza, on the members of my family and servants in my workshops, at Bombay and Bulsar, and found it an efficient remedy for curing and preventing all these pernicious fevers."
"I have also noted that the disagreeable effects which generally appear after the use of other foreign products, such as Quinine, etc., do not at all appear after the use of these Tablets."
SHERIFF D. CANJEE

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. Bombay.
"We have great pleasure to inform you that the 'Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets' supplied by you have proved very efficacious in cases of Malaria on board our ships. As these Tablets have really achieved beneficial results, we are confident that they would prove useful to patients suffering from Malaria."
Manager

THE CURRIMBOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE
Matunga, (Bombay).
"The Institution was under your great obligation for the present of six bottles of 'Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets' to its dispensary. The same proved very much useful for preventing as well as checking malaria among the boys of the orphanage. We also had been using these tablets in cold, headache and other signs of fever from the economic point of view."
Superintendent.

Bombay, Empire Building.
"I have tried your Anti-Malaria Tablets and found it very wonderful. For a long time I was suffering from fever and tried all sorts of medicines without result. When fortunately I came across your tablets and the result was marvellous."
L.D.S. (Calcutta).

Sachidanand Ashram, Mylapore, Madras.
"Your Anti-Malaria Tablets which I prescribed to my patients are really wonderful. In many acute cases the result was marvellous within four days."
Swami Krishna Tirtha, B.A.

Calcutta.
"I have personally used Amin's Anti-Malaria Tablets, and have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy. It is a wonderful specific for all kinds of fever, and considering the ravages caused to this country by malaria I think it is a boon to the public."
K. D. BANERJEE, B.A.,
Honorary Magistrate,
First Class, Sealdah.

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.
SWADESHI CERTIFYING BOARD.
The Swadeshi Certifying Board hereby certify that Messrs. A. Amin & Co. (Manufacturers) and Dealers in (specifics) Bombay, are manufacturers of Swadeshi goods specified below:-
Anti-Malaria Tablets.
Anti-Pyorrhoea Dental Cream.
Anti-Congo Specific.
For and on Behalf of
The Swadeshi Certifying Board,
J. K. MEHTA,
Authorised Officer.
SEAL
8th Sept. 1934.

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Certificate of Merit
WITH



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awarded by H. O. H. Fete Committee of the Industrial Exhibition, Bombay, for AMIN'S SPECIFICS 1934.

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THAT IT IS

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Because

FOR PREVENTING PERIODIC FEVER AMIN'S ANTI-MALARIA TABLETS have been found to be more certain in their action and effect than Quinine. FOR REDUCING FEVER their effect is marked most satisfactory especially in cases of all sorts of malarial fevers.

As this specific contains Ext. Gulancha, Ext. Chireta, Ext. Neem, Khakseer Cardamom Semina, C'nechona Rub. Cort. and other harmless drugs, it can be used without any harm, even in cases where administration of Quinine is known to be harmful. These tablets are absolutely free from Arsenic, Strychnine, Aconite, etc., and may be safely used by all (including women during pregnancy, delicate condition or infants and children) without any of the after-effects attending quinine treatment.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL PROMINENT CHEMISTS.

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FREE SAMPLES

Note:-Free Samples will be supplied to Doctors, Mills, Factories, Hospitals and Charitable Institutions on request.

"Idle To Expect Change Of Heart From Govt."

Dr. Ansari's Request To Invite Mahatma For Personal Talk, Not A Correct Step, Says Mr. Prakasam

Sgt. T. Prakasam has issued the following statement on "Dr. Ansari's appeal":
"I have read with great interest and also concern, the interview given by Dr. Ansari, President of the Congress Parliamentary Board of which, I am also a member. After reading carefully, the whole of his interview, which ended in an appeal to the Government and Viceroy for a gesture, I feel compelled to make the following appeal to Dr. Ansari and other leaders, not to say or do anything, which will subject the Congress and the country, to further humiliations and indignities."
CHANGE OF HEART?
After all that had happened during the last five years, and that has been happening since the suspension of the Civil Disobedience there is absolutely no reason for any of us to expect a change of heart in the Government. The Congress did not suspend Civil Disobedience in pursuance of any agreement with the Government, as it had done in 1931 under Gandhi-Irwin Pact. It has suspended on its own accord with a view to change the battle front. It was Dr. Ansari that accepted the challenge of Lord Willingdon when he dissolved the Assembly and ordered fresh elections. If the Congress victory at the polls to an irresponsible legislature was ever expected by Dr. Ansari or any other leader to bring about a change of heart in the Government, they were very much mistaken. I never expected any of my leaders to commit any such error.
"IDLE TO EXPECT IT."
When the sacrifices made by the country on such an unprece-

dent scale did not bring about any change of heart, but on the other hand induced the Government to have recourse to repressive policy until the spirit of the nation was very nearly destroyed, is it not idle to expect a change of heart, merely because, we have swept the polls and returned a large number of our members to a stone house? It is only continuous hammering in the legislature backed up by the public opinion in the country, that may in due course produce some little result.
Suspension of Civil Disobedience by the Congress was misunderstood by the Government. The disillusionment of the Government could, to some little extent, come only after the results of the last elections. But we all know that it will not in any way frighten them, when they have official bloc and support of the moderate element to render the efforts of the country's representatives nugatory. It is time and persistent effort on our part, both inside and outside the Legislatures that can produce tangible results.
"NOT CORRECT STEP"
Next Dr. Ansari's request to the Government to invite Mahatma Gandhi for a personal talk is not a correct step after having been concerned directly in a National movement for nearly fourteen years one has to wonder, what has happened to us in this land, when he thinks of these appeals to the Government on the part of the leaders, for interviews and gestures. We should have the patience to follow up the programme, chalked out by the Congress, without looking for immediate change of heart or grant of interviews.

MARWARIS CONDEMN J. P. C. REPORT

Indian Legislature Must Be Final Authority In Fiscal Matters

MAHESHWARY CONFERENCE
(From A Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.
The first session of the Bengal Provincial Maheshwary Conference comprising Behar, Orissa, Assam and Burma was held in Calcutta on December 24 and 25. Shree Munshulal Paltani of Cawnpore presiding.
In his presidential address, Paltani said that the Marwari community was known the world over by their achievements in the sphere of trade and commerce. Although they still stood foremost among Indian businessmen, they had failed to grasp the fact that India was gradually drifting towards the western model of conducting business. The effects of this attitude being that the community had largely ignored export and import trade, insurance and the modern system of banking.
Paltani continuing proposed that an All-India Marwari Industrial and Commercial Bank should be established to afford the youth of the community the advantage of training by the laboratory method and made out a strong case for modern commercial education.
Paltani made pointed references to the Joint Parliamentary Report and said that Indian legislature should be the final authority in deciding fiscal matter as also the business of entering into commercial treaties.
The conference passed resolutions favouring the abolition of dowry and child marriage systems and the rejection of the J.P.C. Report and the communal award.

GAGGED AND MURDERED

Rich Lahore Sikh Strangled To Death In Own House At Night

LAHORE, Dec. 27.
A report of a sensational murder of a wealthy Sikh has been received from village Khem Karan in the police station Kasur.
It is stated that some persons entered the sleeping room of the deceased at the dead of night and seized him while he was asleep. He was then gagged and strangled to death by means of a piece of cloth.
The police were informed of the incident in the morning by the nephew of the deceased.
According to his statement the culprits closed the doors of the houses of the deceased's relatives which were quite close to that of the deceased and then entered the sleeping room of the rich man by unhinging the door in the morning the nephew of the deceased found the door of his house locked from outside and raised an alarm. After the door was opened by a passer-by, he rushed towards the sleeping room of the deceased whom he saw dead with a cloth round his neck. He opened the other doors and informed his other relatives.
The police took possession of the dead body and sent it for post mortem examination. Investigation is proceeding.—United Press.

GRADUATES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Technological Institutions Will Solve Problem Says Seshadri

NEW DELHI, Dec. 27.
"Universities of this country cannot rise to their proper stature unless they become nurseries to produce our requirements in the coming generations without looking to the aid of foreign universities," said Principal Seshadri of the Ajmer Government College addressing a meeting to-day. The foremost problem confronting any educationist watching the hundreds of thousands of graduates turned out by the universities was the question of acute unemployment. Naturally, this problem led them to tighten the system and to the creation of technological institutions but he thought that the mere establishment of such technological institutions would not solve the problem of unemployment. Further, the country was still ridden by caste and customs so that some parents thought that a clerk on a pay of Rs. 30/ or so was better than a mechanic getting a remuneration several times higher. They required a liberalised mind and an enlightened outlook.
Proceeding, the speaker referred to the enormous waste of both money and time in sending youngmen to foreign countries. He deprecated the tendency of employers to think that foreign degrees were of greater value than degrees acquired within the country. He suggested and hoped that the Colleges might co-operate in the creation of a federal university whereby the unitary system of instruction could be found to suit the varying interests and claims of the vast country, thus confining foreign education only to special purposes, and to more technical and scientific education, for which there was no provision in this country.—A. P.

Mr. Kale On Liberal Creed

(Continued from page 20.)
ed how it represented the centre party in the country, the party of reform as distinguished from reactionary and revolutionary bodies.
He passed on to show how the Government had not done anything to enhance its influence, and how it had encouraged communalism and thus retarded the progress of broad, sound principles among the people.
Alluding to communistic tendencies, he said the seed of communism ought not to be allowed to be sown in this country. No encouragement should be shown to political agitation intended to exploit the misery and distress of the people who must be prevented from falling a prey to communistic ideas by concerting measures for relieving the oppressed and distressed and improving their economic condition. He also referred to the need of an intensive propaganda by the Liberal Party of their principles and thus awaken the people to a sense of their duties as citizens.
DOMINION STATUS.
In conclusion, he took up some of the subjects dealt with in the Report and remarked that Dominion Status ought to find a place in the New Constitution Act having regard to the declarations made by the Viceroy and the Prime Minister of England and criticised the safeguards.
Finance was the key to the working of the whole machinery of Government. But in the proposals of the Joint P. C. there was nothing about the regulation
of the military expenditure nothing about the nationalization of the Army within a definite and fixed period, nothing about reduction of strength of British troops. Then again nothing was to be found about the revision of the salaries of the civil servants. No reform of finance was likely to be of any benefit to the tax payer which did not start from a thorough overhauling from the top of the scale and establishments of the civil and military Departments of the Government in India.
Concluding the speaker said it was time they realized the futility of liberalizing and refining their constitution so long as official opinion refused to evolve. Finally he touched on the fiscal and economic aspect of the proposals and showed how the Indian Legislature would have in the future, no opportunity or right of judging the question of English trade preference on its merits. Further he complained that there was no scope for India to adopt most efficacious methods of national economic regeneration adopted at present by other countries. In this state of things the only remedy left open to them was to make efforts to encourage their own industries by buying home-made articles even at some sacrifice. He was disappointed to find no constituent powers given to the legislatures and the procedure suggested even for small amendments was far too cumbersome and unsatisfactory. He quoted from the Upanishads two verses advising people to awake, arise, approach and take advice of the worthy and work and labour together and not hate one another.
The Commission is now sitting in Srinagar and is recording evidence of officials and non-officials concerned.—United Press.

FELL 40 FEET

Labourer Killed In Girgaum Road

Khonduba, a labourer, working on the third floor of a building at Girgaum Road, fell down from a height of 40 feet and sustained fatal injuries.
At the inquest held by the Coroner on Friday a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Kashmir Forest Inquiry

JAMMU, Dec. 28.

The Forest Enquiry Commission that was appointed by the Kashmir Government to investigate the reported loss of several lakhs of rupees to the State by the alleged illegal felling of forest



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KUNZRU'S CHARG E-SHEET AGAINST BRITAIN

(Continued from page 20.)

In financial matters. The upper house whose size relatively to the Assembly will be much larger than that recommended by the Indian Franchise Committee, will have equal authority in respect of financial legislation and will have the power, on the initiative of the legislature, and, in view of the financial powers of the upper house, it is needless to add that even this nominal responsibility will not be owed exclusively to the popular house, if one may dare call the Federal Assembly by that name.

Neither the executive nor the legislature under this system will be prone to indulge in rash innovation or undue self-assertion; but to guard against all possible dangers the Governor-General will be armed with extensive powers to overrule both. He will have the ultimate authority in all matters relating to law and order and he will virtually guide financial and commercial policy though finance and commerce are transferred subjects. The administration of railways will be practically under his control, and special measures intended to develop Indian trade and commerce may be vetoed by him on the ground that they appear to discriminate against Britishers. To assist him in the exercise of his financial authority, he will have at his elbow, in addition to the I.C.S. Financial Secretary, a financial adviser who will be independent of the ministry, and who like the British advisers of the Egyptian Government may draw all real power into his hands.

With necessary modifications, the election of legislatures and the formation of ministries in the provinces will take place in accordance with the system at the centre. Three provinces are to enjoy the privilege of having second chambers which will be formed on a communal basis and elected on a high property franchise, so that they may be specially qualified to champion the interests of the masses. The Governor, as far as practicable, will have powers similar to those given to the Governor-General except in respect of finance, and will be specially responsible for the internal administration and discipline of the police.

"STEEL FRAME" TO REMAIN UNCHANGED.

The Indian Civil and Police Services, the "Steel Frame" on which Governor-General and Governors may always lean for support, will remain, as at present, under the control of the Secretary of State and Britishers will continue to be recruited to them in existing proportions. Even orders relating to the transfer and posting of officers belonging to them will, as now, require the personal concurrence of the Governor. The system of recruitment to both these services will be enquired into five years after the commencement of the Constitution Act, and action on the results of this enquiry will be subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament.

A cabinet minister recently said that the new machinery of government contained every safeguard that the wit of man can devise. How true this is is shown by the brief description which has just been given of the White Paper scheme. It is admirably devised to encourage in action and prevent change. Whatever the intentions of its authors may have been, it embodies a static conception of society, and is afraid of the unknown future.

Not satisfied with the formidable barriers opposed by these arrangements to the growth of nationalism and the advance of democracy and the development of a spirit of independence in ministers and legislators, the Committee makes suggestions which will destroy the national character of the Federal Assembly; curtail its powers, further strengthen the forces of privilege and conservatism; humiliate the provincial ministries and make the Governor the virtual dictator of his province.

"A NOVEL METHOD."

With regard to the central constitution, the Committee recommends indirect election to the British India section of the Federal Assembly, the election of the Council of State by provincial upper chambers or bodies analogous to them, a novel method which has been rightly described as fantastic by Lord Salisbury, and the elevation of the Council of State to a position of equality with the Assembly in the matter of the voting of demands. The Council of State will not be subject to dissolution. Its members will be elected for nine years but only one-third of them will retire at a time.

FISCAL CONVENTION ABROGATED.

The convention which conceded fiscal freedom to India in prin-

ciple in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on the Government of India Bill, 1919, has been virtually abrogated. The Governor-General is to be empowered by statute to prevent imports from England from being treated in a manner which he may regard as discriminatory.

As regards the Indian Civil and Police Services, which will be the guardians of British power in this country, the obligation to institute an enquiry into the system of recruitment to them five years after the inauguration of the new constitution has been done away with, and as regards the Army, the Committee makes the startling observation that "the problem of Indianisation does not appear to us to be essentially related to the constitutional issues with which we are concerned."

CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

Of the retrograde recommendations made by the Committee the proposal for the election of the representatives of British India to the Federal lower houses is easily the most retrograde. The abandonment of direct election was recommended by the Simon Commission. The Government of India, however, after a full examination of the matter, arrived at a conclusion unfavourable to this proposal. They were so impressed by the disadvantages of indirect election, confusion of electoral issues, danger of corruption, etc., that they wrote to the Secretary of State in their despatch on the Simon Commission's report, "On the sum of these considerations, we would ourselves incline to the conclusion that a method whereby the Assembly would be wholly or mainly constituted by indirect election would not be suitable. The certain objections do not seem to us to outweigh the possible disadvantages."

The disadvantages of indirect election are at present graver than those of direct election, and indirect election for the lower house is without a parallel in existing federal constitutions.

The gravest objection to the proposal of the Committee is that, if it is adopted, the Assembly will cease to be a symbol of national unity or a force making for the consolidation of national strength. If the Assembly becomes the representative of provincial interests, the country will be morally split up into isolated parts and there will be no organ for the expression of the national will. Besides, it is our experience that in matters concerning our political status, the views of the elected Assembly alone have counted for anything.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

Indian public opinion has been opposed to the establishment of second chambers in the provinces. It is unfortunate that the Provincial Constitution Sub-Committee of the First Round Table Conference recommended their creation in the U.P., Bihar and Orissa, and Bengal, but it advised that this should not be done in any other province unless opinion in the province favoured such a step. A resolution recommending the creation of a second chamber in Madras was placed before the Madras Legislative Council in November, 1932, but it was defeated. Opinion generally in the province also appears to be opposed to a second chamber. The opinion of the Bombay Legislative Council was not invited on the subject, yet the Joint Select Committee has saddled Madras and Bombay with second chambers. Conservatism has been buttressed up everywhere.

The White Paper conferred large powers on the Governor in relation to provincial administration and endowed him with full authority to deal with matters relating to the maintenance of law and order and the efficiency of the police. It seemed hardly possible to go further without making law and order a reserved subject, but the White Paper proposals did not satisfy the Indian Police Service, which with the help of the die-hards carried on a vigorous agitation in order to have the powers of the Ministers further curtailed. It placed its views before the Committee and in its Memorandum put forward proposals which amounted to the supersession of the future Home Member by the Inspector-General. The most important of these suggestions have been accepted by the Committee.

FINANCIAL RESTRICTIONS

As neither the central legislature nor the ministries under the new regime are likely to be imbued with a passion for reform they might have been trusted to discharge their responsibilities with fairness and prudence, but their financial powers have been severely restricted. No bill relating to coinage or currency can be

brought forward except with the previous sanction of the Governor-General. The White Paper placed the same restriction on the introduction of a bill dealing with the powers and duties of the Federal Reserve Bank in relation to the management of currency and exchange. The Joint Select Committee has gone further and recommended that "any amendment of the Reserve Bank or any legislation affecting the constitution and functions of the bank, should require the prior sanction of the Governor-General in his discretion." The Governor-General will have the power to overrule the Ministry to preserve the financial stability and credit of the Federation. He will be empowered to appoint a Financial Adviser to help him in the discharge of his responsibilities, who will take the place of the European Finance Member for whom there will be no room in the new constitution.

The assumption underlying the controlling power of the Governor-General in matters relating to currency that the financial and commercial interests of India will be safer in the keeping of the British Government than in Indian hands is not supported by facts. The disastrous results of their exchange policy in 1920 which cost India heavily is too recent to require mention. The currency policy forced by the Secretary of State on India when England went off the gold standard, apparently against the views of the Government of India, is another illustration of the manner in which our trustees have looked after our interests. India was not allowed to do what England had done in order that the existing relation between Indian and British currencies should be preserved. The authorities fear that if India were given financial freedom she might alter the present policy, if a change appeared desirable in the interests of her trade and industry and the economic welfare of the people. This apprehension is justified but it is idle to claim that the supervision of the Governor-General is essential for safeguarding the stability and credit of the Federation when its object is to prevent the framing of a policy in accordance with India's financial and economic circumstances. In any case there is no justification for preventing the consideration of legislation relating to currency or the Reserve Bank without the Governor-General's previous sanction, as the Governor-General will have the power to veto any measure which he considers unsound.

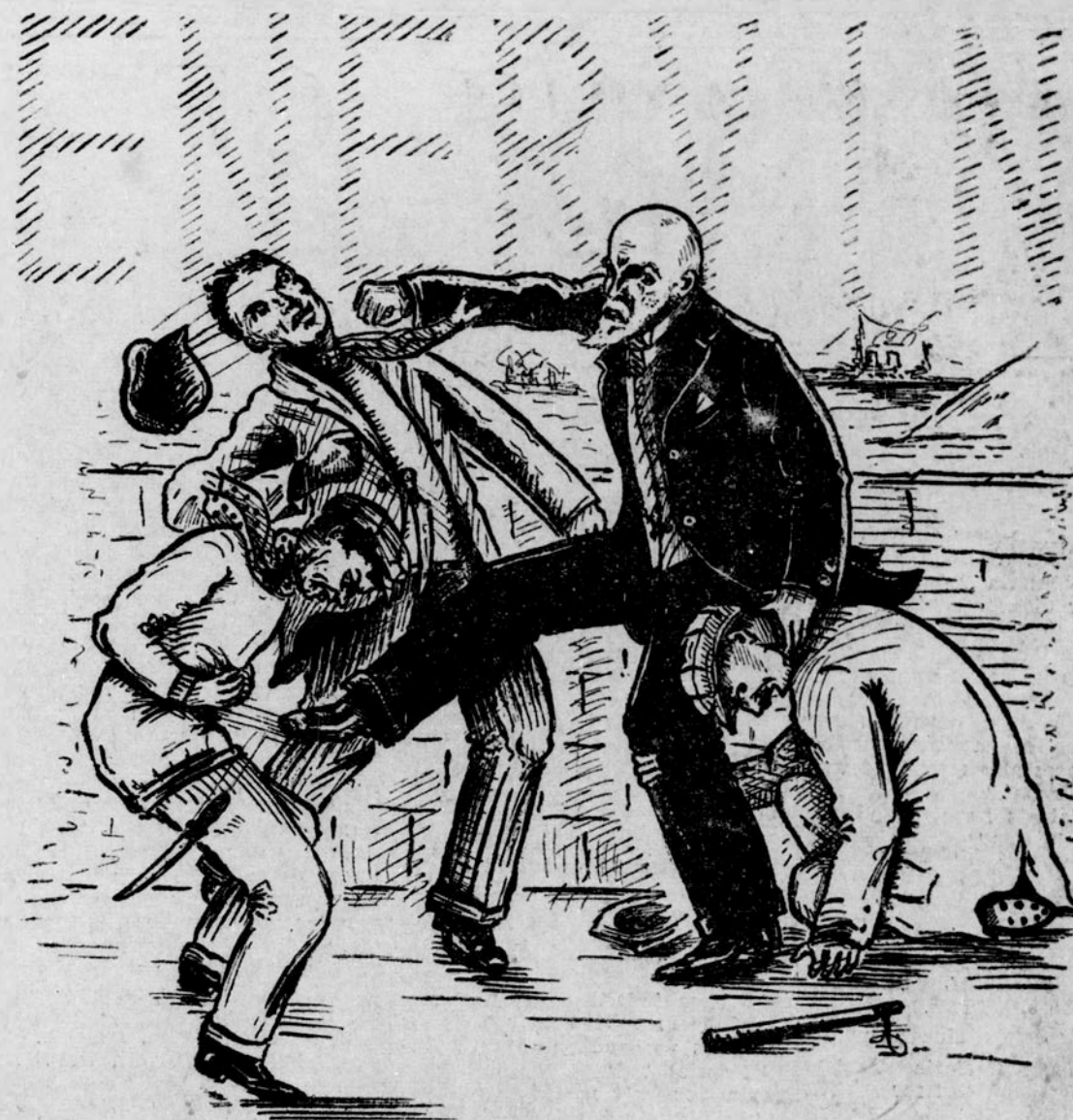
WIDE POWERS OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL

The powers given to the Governor-General in regard to the budget are so wide as to leave only a nominal authority to the Indian Finance Minister of the future. The Governor-General will have full control over every feature of the budget. Lord Reading said in justification of this in the debates which took place in 1930 and 1931 that what he had in mind was that intervention should take place only when it was proposed to raise an internal loan, at a rate of interest which would be financially burdensome and would injure the credit of India or when the budget was unbalanced. Here again the record of Government is not so clean as to justify their claim that they will be better guardians of the financial interests of the State than Indian Ministers. Their policy with regard to loans has more than once caused dissatisfaction in this country and it is feared that the control of the Governor-General may be used in such a way as to prevent the full development of the Indian money market. The Round Table Conference has shown how powerful is the political pressure which British capitalists can exercise on the authorities because of the foreign investments in India. In order to protect our future the Indian Government may legitimately consider itself bound to take all prudent measures to enable India to rely as far as possible on her own resources.

The fear that an unsound policy may be deliberately followed for political reasons appears to be unwarranted. Indians themselves have lent hundreds of crores to Government and are interested in the maintenance of its credit. Indian Ministers therefore will not be tempted to follow unwise policies merely to injure England because their mistakes will recoil on their own heads and ruin the indigenous investor.

COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS

It is inevitable that the prospect of transfer of power from British to Indian hands should arouse apprehensions in the minds of British capitalists with regard



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MADRAS.

India placed a memorandum before the Committee revising and enlarging the White Paper proposals relating to commercial discrimination but there was not the faintest suggestion in them that Indo-British trade should be accorded special protection. This question figured only in the evidence of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce.

The Committee has added to the resentment, deep and wide, which the excessive commercial restrictions placed by the White Paper on India's power to develop her economic resources in the interests of her children gave rise to, by recommending interference

(Continued on page 13.)

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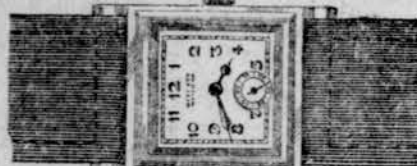
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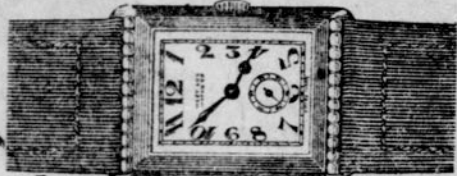


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PLEDGE OF DOMINION STATUS BROKEN

(Continued from page 12.)

Industry are so highly developed that England will never feel the need of special measures to protect her interests vis-a-vis India. Reciprocity between England and India will therefore mean the subordination of the interests of the latter to those of the former.

IN NAME OF EQUALITY.

We do not desire that any injustice should be done to British interests, but we have every right to ask that vested interests shall not constitute a permanent barrier to our development. So long as attempts are made in the name of equality of opportunity to enable Britishers to retain the privileged position which political power has enabled them so long to hold in India and England will be impossible. An understanding between them is possible only on condition that practical steps are taken to enable Indians to occupy the position to which they are entitled in their own country.

CIVIL SERVICES.

The Services Sub-Committee of the First Round Table Conference recommended that recruitment and control of the Indian Civil and Police services should in future be in the hands of the Government of India and that judicial officers should be excluded from the cadre of the Indian Civil Service. The White Paper rejected both these recommendations. It laid down that the Secretary of State for India should continue to be the recruiting and controlling authority for these services, and as regards the appointment of civilians to judicial offices it not merely kept up the existing system but made the Indian Civil Service officers eligible for appointment as Chief Justice of a High Court. It maintained the 'status quo' even with regard to the recruitment of Indians. Indians and Europeans were to be recruited to the Indian Civil and Police Services in the proportions laid down by the Lee Commission. It however made two new proposals in this connection. A statutory inquiry should be held into the question of the future recruitment for these services, five years after the introduction of the new constitutional order, and action on the results of this inquiry should be subject to the approval of both Houses of Parliament. The Committee has endorsed the recommendation of the White Paper regarding the system of recruitment but has proposed that the question of the recruitment of Indians in India in the prescribed proportions for both these services should be considered by His Majesty's Government. As regards the statutory inquiry it has recommended that no date should be fixed for it. It should be left to the government of the day to decide whether the proper time for an inquiry has come.

The White Paper made the further progress of Indianisation more difficult than before. Under the Government of India Act it is entirely within the discretion of the executive authorities to lay down the methods of recruitment to the abovementioned services and to determine the proportions in which Indians and Europeans should be recruited. The effect of the proposals in the White Paper will be to take away this power from the Secretary of State for India and to make any increase in Indian recruitment dependent on the approval not merely of the House of Commons but also of the House of Lords.

ARMY.

The Committee has expressed the view that there is no essential relation between the problem of Indianisation and the constitutional issues with which it is concerned. Such a statement has been made for the first time by an authoritative body like the Joint Select Committee. It is true that the history of the grant of self-government to the colonies shows that internal autonomy was conceded to them before they were able to defend themselves. But owing to the friction which subsequently arose on the question of the control to be exercised over the imperial forces stationed there, the colonies were given to understand that they must make their own arrangements for their defence, and it is recognized now that self-rule and protection by an outside power are incompatible. In any case we may be sure that the colonial precedents will not be followed in the case of India.

INDIA'S PLIGHT.

It is unfortunately too true that India is as yet not capable of assuming responsibility

for her defence, but her helplessness is entirely due to the policy pursued by England since the fifties of the last century. It is well-known that in the Indian army as re-organized after the upheaval of 1857 the number of British officers in a regiment was limited to seven and troops and companies were commanded by Indian officers, but the progressive increase in the number of British officers led to their being gradually ousted from the offices which they occupied under the system adopted in the reconstructed army. While there was an advance, however slow and inadequate, in the position of Indians in the higher branches of the Civil Services in the sixty years that followed the insurrection of 1857, in the army we actually lost ground instead of going forward. This set-back was not due to our military incapacity. Lord Lawrence, who gave evidence before the Select Committee on East India finance 1873 admitted in answer to a question put by Mr. Fawcett that the non-appointment of Indians as King's commissioned officers notwithstanding the Queen's Proclamation was due not to any want of ability or education in them but to "the pride of race of the English officers". When asked, whether in that case he could say that the promise of equality made in the Proclamation of Queen Victoria was being translated into practice, he gave an answer which for its frankness and importance deserves to be quoted in full: "I say," he said, "that it is not, but then I think that the responsibility of that must be upon those who put forward the Proclamation."

As for the pace of Indianization it is a matter of common knowledge that the Assembly resolved with the concurrence of the Government of India in 1921 that not less than 25 per cent. of the King's commissions granted every year should be given to Indians. This resolution which related to the infantry and cavalry alone, as Indians were not eligible then for admission to the higher ranks in the artillery and other units, required that 30 Indians should be appointed as King's commissioned officers annually. Government have now agreed to double this number, but owing to the change in the system of officering the Indian units requiring the appointment of the King's commissioned officers as platoon officers, about half of them will only replace the Viceroy's commissioned officers who are at present in charge of platoons. Not more than 30 Indians will thus be available for the replacement of English officers, which is the true meaning of Indianization, and as from this small number Indian officers will be provided not merely for the infantry and cavalry but also for the newly created artillery and technical units, it is clear that notwithstanding the apparent generosity of Government we are not yet getting what they promised to give nearly 14 years ago.

"GRAND COUNTERPOISE."

It has been observed that proposals for the replacement of the

British army of occupation in India, by Indian soldiers excite even greater opposition than those for the rapid Indianization of the army. We are told that the subject is too grave to be dealt with lightly, and that a hasty substitution of Indian for British personnel would jeopardize the safety of the country. The illuminating reports of the Commissions which were appointed to consider the organisation of the army in India in 1859 and 1897, however, make it abundantly clear that the British army is maintained in this country not to protect us from foreign aggression but to overawe us and to keep us down. Its purpose is to serve, in the words of Lord Lawrence, as "a grand counterpoise" to the Indian army. Besides, its size has varied from time to time.

After referring to the other burning topics of the Separation of Burma and Aden, and the positions of Indians abroad, Pt. Kunzru concluded:—

"IN HANDS OF GOD'S ENGLISHMEN."

The constitutional proposals concede the minimum of power and betray the maximum distrust of Indian legislators and ministers. The Governor-General and the Governors will be the despots of the new constitution. The higher distrust and police officers, on whom they will have to depend for the execution of their policies, will remain under their control and contain the same proportion of Britishers as before. The Army which is the foundation of power will not be touched. Our destiny will not be entirely in the hands of God's Englishmen.

We cannot accept such a constitution. I wish to indulge in no exaggeration but I am clear in my mind that owing to the alterations made by the Committee, we shall be in a worse position than at present. The recent debate in Parliament has made it clear that the scheme before us has no chance of being improved. We have no power to put off its consideration, but if we can have our way, I confess that I would ask for nothing at present but realizing our weakness wait for better days.

DIRECT THOUGHTS TO GREATER INDIA.

Bearing in mind that our squabbles in the Round Table Conference humiliated the whole country, we should assiduously cultivate a spirit which will urge us to arrive at a friendly settlement. We have to convince our opponents that we are a nation. But communal concord is not enough for the achievement of complete unity. The recent discussions regarding constitutional reforms, however disappointing their results, have done us one good. They have widened our vision and made us think of India as a whole. They have enabled us to realise the unity of India and the identity of the interest of all Indians in a new sense. It is to the Greater India that we have seen that our thoughts must be increasingly directed in the future. The people of India and the Indian States are one. The salvation of India depends on them both.

INTER-COLLEGIATE COMPETITIVE SPORTS

Will Commence At Ahmedabad On Jan 6

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 28. The Inter-Collegiate Competitive Sports, which were held here last time in the presence of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib, Sir Prabhushankar Pattani and several other distinguished spectators, have been fixed for commencement at Ahmedabad, on January 6.

The Muslim entrants find themselves in an awkward fix because they are called on to compete on the last day of their protracted fast during the Ramzan month and to deny themselves of the domestic festivities peculiar to the Ramzan Id holiday.

At the conclusion of the Inter-Collegiate Sports competed for by the students in the Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar Colleges at Ahmedabad, the winners in the various events will participate in the Bombay University sports to commence at Ahmedabad on January 11.—United Press.

The Indore Legislative Committee have passed the Indore Companies Bill No. IV of 1933. The Bill incorporates the amendments of the British Indian Act and brings the Company Law in the State up-to-date.—United Press.

ALL-INDIA HINDI SAMMELAN

INDORE, Dec. 28.

In connection with the forthcoming session of the All-India Hindi Sammelan to be held at Indore during the Easter Week, many subsidiary conferences are being organised.

Among these are the Darshan Parishad (president: Dr. Bhagwandas), the Sahitya Parishad (President: Pandit Ramchandra Shukla), the Vignan or Science Parishad (president: the Hon. Sir J. P. Srivastav, Minister, U.P. Government), Itihasa Parishad (president: Mr. Jalswal of Patna) and the Lipi or Script Conference. The president for the last-named Conference has not yet been decided upon.

His Highness the Maharaja of Holkar will inaugurate the session of the Sammelan.—United Press.

"KARMA" IN BARODA

(From A Correspondent).

BARODA, Dec. 27. The Baroda public will have an opportunity to see the famous film, "Karma," the first Indian talkie in English, which will be released at the Laxmi Talkies Cinema from Saturday (29th inst.).



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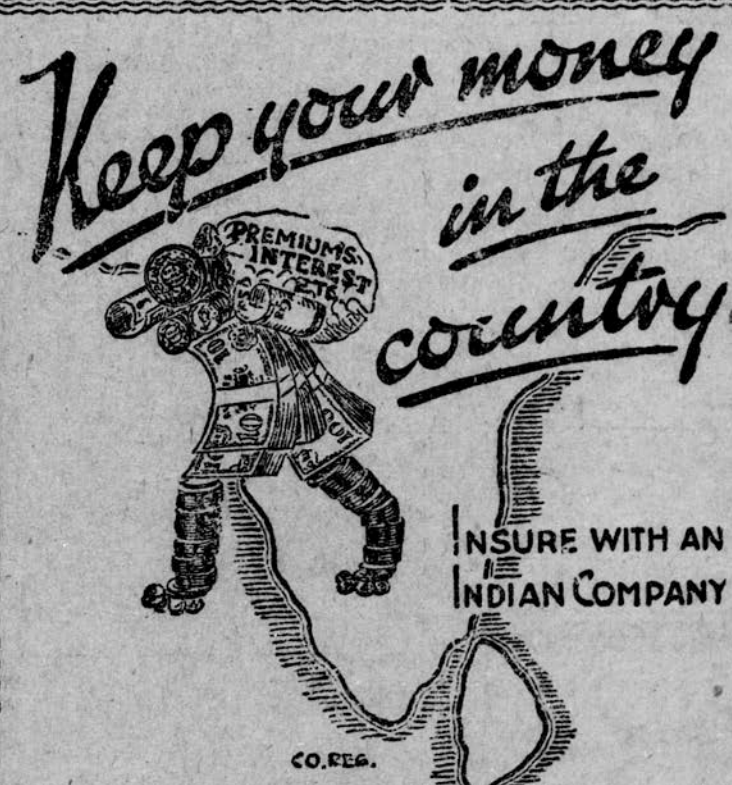
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SULOCHANA

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JAMSHEDJI
ZILLOO
RAJA SANDOW
HADI
and others

AN IMPERIAL PRODUCTION

at
CINEMA MAJESTIC

IT'S

The Gold-diggers of Indian Film—
dom on grand and lavish scaleSAROJ Movietone's marvelous
Musical ExtravaganzaThat SURPASSES any Indian
Picture produced up to now.

SHAH BAHERAM

Starring
NISAR, SARDAR AKHTAR, ZE-
BUNNISA, JANI BABU, DULARI,
BALABHAI, etc.

SPECIALLY FOR "ID" FESTIVAL

NEXT SATURDAY

GLOBE TALKIES

Sandhurst Road.

THIS WEEK

PURAN BHAKTA

KOHINOOR

DADAR (B.B.)

TO-DAY ONLY

THE MASK OF
FU MANCHU
with BORIS KARLOFFTO-DAY 4 SHOWS.
2-30; 5; 7-30; 10 P. M.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVAL

S.S. Chyabasa Capt. D. J. Sinclair. Calcutta.
S.S. Pres. Folk Capt. D. H. Dayer. Los Angeles Singapore and Colombo.
S.S. Frenfels, Capt. J. Maltmeager. Karachi, Kathiawar, & Bhavnagar.
S.S. Ampullaria, Capt. F. J. Pappie, Miri Darawak.
S.S. Warfield, Capt. A. C. Miller, Navalakhi.

DEPARTURE

S.S. Pres. Folk Capt. D. H. Dayer. New York via Suez. (Agents F F Campbell & Co.)
S.S. Badarpur, J. Nilson. Rangoon (Agents Burma Shell Oil S & D Co.)

LOADING

S.S. City of Oakland, F F Campbell & Co. Colombo, Madras, Calcutta & American Ports (in anticipation).
S.S. "India," L. Triestino. Batavia, Scunbey, Samarang, Java ports.

The following vessel arrived today:—

S.S. Pres. Folk American, F F Campbell & Co. Los Angeles, Singapore and Colombo.

S.S. Trienfels, German. L. Edward, Karachi, Kathiawar and Bhavnagar.

S.S. Ampullaria, British. Burmah Shell Oil S & D Coy Ltd., Miri Darawak.

The following vessels obtained post clearance:—

S.S. Pres. Folk American W H Weaner, F F Campbell & Co., New York, via Suez.

S.S. Badarpur, British, J Nilson, Burmah Shell Oil S & D Co., Ltd., Rangoon.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Dec. 25.

S. S. Ranpura for London.—1 bale cotton and woollen Persian rugs and 38 cases bristles, M M & Co.; 37 cases bristles and 14 bales marmot skins for furs, D Abraham & Sons; 5 bales country cow hides tanned, P E Boyce & Sons; 245 bags g'nut kernels S M Rajgor & Co.; 1 drum palma rosa oil, M Bhutta & Co.; 3 cases Ind. brassware, Thos Cook & Sons; 2 cases Ind. condiments A A Kalladawalla & Co.; 13 bales dry salted goat skins; D Abraham & Sons; 1 pkg. I. woollen carpets Thos. Cook & Sons; 4 bales sheep skin, tanned A L Hassam.

For Canstanz.—44 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli.—16 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta.—35 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Marseilles.—25 bales Ind. black lamb skin for fur M M & Co.

S S Rawalpindi for Honolulu.—1 bale c. nundhas and 1 bale I. carpets, Indian Art Museum.

For Osaka.—67 bags Indian sandalwood, S Nowroji & Co.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg.—285 bags g'nut oil cakes, Ralli Bros.; 240 bags Ind. casin, Amin & Sons; 298 bags g'nut oil cakes Strauss & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 16 cases gum oil-banum, B Jaffer & Co.; 55 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 680 bags g'nut oil cakes, A Podar & Co.; 288 cases dry casings, and 8 cases wet casings, Ad. Meyer.

For Antwerp.—1016 packets g'nut oil cakes M Hoosein & Sons; 1333 bags g'nut oil cakes and 1230 bags linseed oil cakes, Strauss & Co.; 95 bales hemp, T Dawood-bhai; 1 bale cotton raw, Langley

& Co.; 55 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Constanza.—44 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Beyrouth.—30 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta.—85 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli.—16 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Lisbon.—2 cases dried tripe, D Abraham & Sons.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, Kilachand Devchand & Co.

IMPORTS

Bombay, Dec. 28.

S.S. Sonnenfels, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg.—275 reels paper; 181 bales paper; 699 pieces aspen wood; 15 cases umbrella sticks; 143 cases card boards; 201 cases tinwares; 15 cases aluminum goods; 13 cases bronze powder; 9 cases clocks; 383 drums bleaching powder; 92 cases globes; 60 bags broken tiles; 12 cases pencils; 16 cases umbrella fittings; 170 cases slate pencils; 10 cases Typewriters; 66 bundles hurricane lanterns 36 drums chloride of Magnesium 22 cases dry batteries; 431 bundles sewing machines; 30 cases enamel ware; 19 cases iron lamps; 55 cases storm lamps; 14 cases Chinese blue; 56 cases hardware; 13 cases lampware; 15 cs. maily; 259 bales exhausted cloths; 15 cases chemicals; 19 coils nitrate of Soda; 22 cases insulated wire; 50 cases Gablong goods; 370 rolls wire netting; 16 cases Brass sheets; 100 cases chemicals; 13 bells Meta rubber covers; 8 cases gal. sheets; 259 cases iron bolts and nuts; 64 cases iron nails; 75 cases camphor powder; 47 cases machinery; 37 cases beer; 50 cases hyposulphite of soda; 32 cases unexposed films; 20 cases medium country spirit; 10 cases earth colour; 17 drums mercury atlas flag oil; 10 cases stationery; 20 bales chloride of lime; 18 cases zinc cups; 26 cases dyes dry; 70 cases dyes paste; 150 cases hardened whale oil; 20 cases iron ware; 200 bales G C shoes; 18 cases Y M sheathing; 10 cases elec. lamp parts; 20 cases pri. tube; 18 plugs printing paper; 47 cases batteries; 10 cases pocket lamp cases; 12 cases coloured glass; 10 cases porcelain goods; 100 bags sulphur; 215 cases butter in tins; 32 cases iron sheets; 115 cases school slates; 82 cases wire nails; 20 cases iron nails; 20 cases iron; 33 cases blue cutbacks; 850 pieces white pure boards; 243 pieces earthen ware; 9 cases art silk emerald P. goods.

From Gotthenburg.—12 bales paper; 44 bales kraft paper.

From Revel.—105 piece timber; 2015 pieces aspen logs.

From Bremen.—77 bundles iron flanges; 30 drums brown powder; 264 bags glass bottles; 440 cases beer; 130 poles; 132 bundles iron tubes; 57 pieces iron tubes; 32 cases buffer parts; 22 cases con soap; 12 cases insulated wire; 18 bales paper; 209 bundles M. Rubber covers; 16 rings solid Rubber tyres; 16 cases India rubber goods; 24 cases sewing machines; 18 cr. Hair oil bottles; 23 cases brass sheets; 43 cases hardware; 100 bags barytes; 224 rolls gal. barbed wire; 100 rolls iron wire; 34 cases tin ware; 2 cases gal. hooks; 25 cases wire nails; 6 cases toys; 15 bales paper; 70 bags bo. tiles; 75 bundles copper sheet; 1004 bundles B. hoops; 40 bags vacasalt.

From Taalinn.—1525 pieces aspen logs.

Dorset Has A "Crusoe"

Living like a hermit on a lonely stretch of the Chesil Beach, Dorset, is a fifty-four-year-old man, who finds pleasure in solitude, and is lulled to sleep every night by the sound of the waves. Chesil Beach is seventeen miles long, and this modern Crusoe, Mr. Richard Frampton, has deliberately chosen to live in the most desolate part of it. His only shelter is an unused boat, which he has rigged up to keep out the wind and rain.

At night he lies on two or three cushions. By day he uses boxes, washed up by the sea, as chairs and a table. When he needs a light, he uses green ships' candles, which have been washed ashore.

He is completely happy. He catches all his food, which consists mainly of fish. His only companion is his faithful dog, Trixie.

He took to living this primitive life following an accident which prevented him from getting a job. Being a cripple, he found it difficult to make a living, so he went to the beach, where he has no rent or rates to pay.

"Nothing short of a tidal wave would make me leave unless, of course, the owners of the beach made me go away," he says. "It is a great life, although a bit cold at times."

SECOND GREAT SUCCESSFUL WEEK!
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

PRIVATE LIFE OF DON JUAN

Also the Silly Symphony in Technicolor

FLYING MOUSE

To-day, To-morrow and on Monday and Tuesday at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON
Plans Open.SHALINI
CINETONE'S

USHA

Director: Baburao Painter

Music Director: Govindrao I embe

Technical Supervisor & Recordist: B. G. Desai, B. Sc.

Cameraman: K V. Machve.

Featuring: K. VASUDEO DUDHALE GOVINDRAO TEMBE KARMARKAR USHADEVI RATNAPRABHA SUSHILA DEVI

AFTER USHA RAJMKUT

Director: Go vindrao Tembe

SECOND WEEK SECOND WEEK

You must storm the bastille of customs, which sap away the Vital of a Society.

SEE

Samaraj-ki-Bhul

She was sacrificed at the Altar of Custom, which protects a bane to the Hindu Society.

Featuring: Miss DULARI, ZILLOO, GAZNAVI, JAMSHEDJI WITH Miss LALITA, SAYED AHMED, ABDUL and others

Director: HOMI MASTER.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

LAMINGTON ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE PALACE

Near BYCULLA RLY. Station.

SPECIAL FOR FOUR DAYS.

DAILY 4 SHOWS.

MORNING 10-30 A.M. and AT 4; 6-30 & 10 P.M.

WARNER BROS.' 300 GORGEOUS GIRLS HEADED BY CHARMING

RUBY KEELER

WITH 20 BIG STARS

Extend to you the Compliments of the Season

WITH GRAND MUSICAL PROG.

FOOTLIGHT PARADE

WED.: 2ND to FRIDAY: 4TH SPECIAL FOR 3 DAYS ONLY

GEORGE ARLISS
IN THE GREATEST POLITICAL ROLE

THE AFFAIRS OF VOLTAIRE

HIS BRILLIANCE AMAZED MILLIONS!

HIS SINS SHOCKED THE WICKEDEST CITY!

"PRINCE OF RASCALS" YET THE "SAINT OF REASON."

KOHINOOR

CINEMA

DADAR, B. B.

From TO-MORROW, the 30th Dec.



LAST CHANCE TO SEE & HEAR TAMIL TALKIE.

PAVALKODI

TO-MORROW: SUNDAY: the 30th Dec. at 11-30 A. M. only.

THE APOLLO-SURYA CINEMA

Near Parel Tram Terminus

During NEW YEAR

SPECIALLY FOR NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS Commencing SATUR. 29th DEC

Holidays

ON

SUNDAY, 30th December.

MONDAY, 31st December.

TUESDAY, 1st January.

DAILY ONE MORNING SHOW AT 11 A. M. ONLY.

PARIJAT-

PUSHPA-

HARANAM

A Tamil Talkie

Featuring:—

LEELA, K. T. RUKMINI, NAGENDRA, T. M. MAHUDAPPA, DURASWAMI, NAIDU, P. R. KAI and SENGAM.

Don't Fail to see and Hear It



TIMING USUAL.

AJANTA'S New Year Greetings

Brings

"ROMANCE"

or "DURDE DILL"

at the IMPERIAL Very Soon

IT BRINGS A FIRST-MAGNITUDE

Star in LOVELY LALITA

And it brings BEAUTY, THRILL and ROMANCE with loads of fun, music, singing and dancing!

IT'S AN AJANTA PICTURE and a BHAVNANI LYRIC for the family

AJANTA CINETONE LTD: Parel, Bombay 12.

A HIGHLY APPROVED NEW HISTORICAL DRAMA.
BOMBAY GUJARATI NATAK
MANDALI

TARDEO-BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE.

On Saturday, 29-12-34 NIGHT 9-30 p.m.

On Sunday, 30-12-34 DAY 3-30 p.m.

A TOTALLY NEW SENSATIONAL THRILLING DRAMA

KARYASIDDHI

DUPLEX—Mr. Rashid (European).

SHERSINH—Mr. Bapulal B. Nalk.

JAYACHAND—Mr. Homi Karani.

CHINVATE—Mr. Chhaganlal (Comic).

MISS TOSKA—Miss Roshanara (European).

SULOCHANA—Mr. Mohan (Marwari).

INDRA—Mr. Krishnalal (Marwari).

NILGANGU—Mr. Pransukh (Comic).

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEE

Beautiful ROSHANARA'S Fine Stage DANCE & COMIC Pair's amusing Comic work.

On Monday, 31-12-34 DAY 3-30 p.m.

KONI MAHATTA?

Plans Open at Theatre.

Proprietor: BAPULAL B. KARK.

Best for Khaddar



501 Washing Soap

501 is absolutely Swadeshi—yet of higher quality than most imported soaps

501 cleanses gently but thoroughly—no hard scrubbing needed

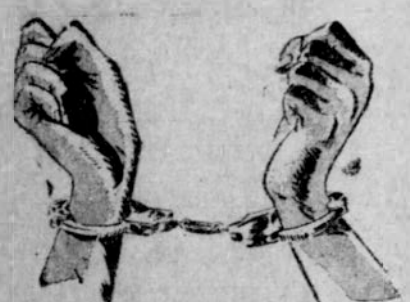


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CATARACT

"EYE-SUN" Cures Cataract and Imperfect Sights, etc., radically and permanently. No need of operation. Success guaranteed. If not, price refunded. Price Rs. 2. HARRYASRAM, Panchpota, (Bengal). Stockists:—P. M. Zaveri & Co., Princess St., Bombay 2.



SHACKLED BY DISEASE

When the governing organs in the human system are thrown out of order, you are caught in the shackles of disease and unhappiness. But you can break away these menacing shackles. Use LODHRA which is specially prepared to cure all feminine disorders. It makes you healthy and happy.

Get a bottle from your Chemist or
KESARI KUTEERAM
Indian Chemists and Druggists
EGMORE, :: :: MADRAS.

"Socially Unified And Individually Liberated"

Dr. Cousins Visualises A New Race Under Theosophical Education

ADYAR, Dec. 27. Speaking on "Theosophy and Education" at the Headquarters Garden, Theosophical Society, Adyar, Dr. James H. Cousins, Principal of the Theosophical College, Madanapalle said that the difference between language and the ideas it meant to express, was so variable that it was always desirable to clarify exposition by definition. This was both easy and difficult in the case of the word "Theosophy." Looked at from one direction, it consisted of a number of propositions that had assumed the certainty of laws of nature. Looked at from another direction, it embraced all knowledge concerning every thing (God) and all inter-actions and transformations of knowledge. The study of Theosophy could, therefore, be either simple or elaborate as suited the nature of the individual.

A SYNTHESIS OF ALL PHASES. In its essence, said Dr. Cousins, Theosophy was beyond the natural restrictions of thought and action, but its vision of the cosmic unity illuminated and inspired thought and action. It could not be bound in any strict form of religion art, philosophy, science, or group or individual conduct. Yet it synthesised the characteristic qualities of all these phases of manifested life, and looked towards the evolution of a race that would be at once aspirational, artistic, philosophical, scientific, socially unified and individually liberated.

Defining education, the lecturer said he would put it into two words—"directing growth." Growth was, he said, inevitable. It needed no stimulation in normal human beings. But it needed direction—not directions (plural), but direction in the sense of being trended towards its most beautiful and fruitful fulfilment. Ordinary education did not induce this trend because it made for separateness between individuals and groups. It was also inadequate in that it catered only for certain capacities and those not the highest. It concentrated on the lower mental capacities and ignored the aspirational and creative expressional capacities.

THEOSOPIHICAL IDEA IN EDUCATION

Putting together the two matters thus defined, Dr. Cousins said a Theosophical education was an education which recognised the student as a spiritual being (Atma Buddha) seeking through successive lives the control and beneficial use of its psycho-theric, emotional (astral) and mental (dual) Manasic capacities. It was a complete education; balanced thereby inducing self-direction of the lower capacities by the higher; expressing itself in group action that reflected its own harmonised completeness. The vision of such an education and its effects in individual and collective liberation, purification, happiness and peace, in contrast with the prevailing anarchic pugnacity in human life, had inspired Theosophists to efforts during the past fifty years to bring the Theosophical idea into practice in education.

THEOSOPIHICAL EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT

Dr. Cousins proceeded to sketch the history of the Theosophical educational movement from its inception shortly after the founding of the Theosophical Society when Colonel Olcott, the first President, organised schools for Buddhist children in Ceylon, thus recognising the religious necessity in education, and created schools for Harijans in India, thus asserting the social necessity. The movement exerted a much needed reformatory influence in education both in India and abroad. It had drawn together people of good will in mutually inspiring and happy service. It had brought to the Theosophical Society the enrichment of eager young life, and had given to India a succession of fine young men and women some of whom had become leaders in the regeneration of the country.

APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

Unfortunately, said Dr. Cousins, the movement had, during the past half a dozen years, gone through a phase of uncertainty that had reduced its tension and debilitated its organisation, owing to the inevitable withdrawal and emergence of different types of personal influence on which the general body of workers had to rely for opportunities of service. In the conclusion Dr. Cousins made a strong appeal for support by the general public and Theosophists for whatever organised action towards reviving the Theosophical education movement might be taken as a result of conferences among those present who realised what Theosophical education stood for, who valued what it had done, and responded to the vision of what it might do towards the revivifying of the work of the Society in the application of Theosophy to live through education.—United Press.

INDIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE FORMED

Will Work For Attainment Of Swaraj

MADRAS, Dec. 28. The Indian National League (incorporating the National Home Rule League and the Commonwealth of India League) has been formed in Madras with Dr. C. B. Arundale as President, and Mr. A. Ranganatham M. L. C., ex-Minister, and Mr. N. Sri Ram, as Secretaries.

The objects of the League are (1) to work for the attainment of Swaraj and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations (2) to frame a national constitution for India (3) to promote solidarity among various parties working for India (4) to educate and organise public opinion throughout the world in support of the above objects.

Mr. Sri Ram is the Treasurer and Mr. Jethmal Pogram the Propaganda Secretary. The offices of the League are located in the Besant Memorial Buildings.

ALL INDIA COLLEGIANS' DEBATE

DELHI, Dec. 27. "That Imperialism is a stumbling block in the way of the Federation of Man," will be the subject of a debate to be held on Saturday, January 19, 1935, at 6 p.m. (Standard Time) at the University Law Hall, at Delhi. The debate is organised under the auspices of the Law Union Society and is open to students on the rolls of any college or Hall of a recognised university in India, Burma and Ceylon. Each competing institution can send a team of two speakers, one for and one against the motion.

In addition to the challenge trophy, three prizes shall be awarded to the best speakers, out of which one shall be reserved for the best lady speaker.

All competitors shall be the guests of the Society and special arrangements shall be made for lady competitors.—A. P.

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GRIEVANCES OF CATHOLICS

Appeal To Poona Congress

Mr. Paul Pereira has addressed the following letter to the Secretary, All-India Catholic Congress, Poona:—

One is glad to note that from 18th December Catholic Delegates from all over India, and Ceylon meet in sessions of the All-India Catholic Congress at Poona. I appeal to you to place this letter before the delegates of the Catholic Congress for general discussion and action.

"Referring to matters which have been exercising the minds mostly of middle and lower classes of the East Indian Catholic community, I would call the attention of the delegates of the Catholic Congress to the crying wants, needs, requirements and grievances, expressed in various petitions to the rulers of the Church and State, imploring: (1) to appoint a priest for Culvem Church (Dharavi Island) as per cutting from a distinguished journal, "Bombay Chronicle" dated 12th December, 1934, enclosed herewith which speaks for itself; (2) the introduction of religious congregation and orders of men and women, convents, and agricultural, industrial and high schools in places where they are conspicuous by their absence but where they are badly needed, viz., in Dharavi Island, Salsette, Bassin, etc.; and (3) the righting of acts of injustice and wrongs as exemplified in the suppression of a Church and arbitration division, etc. of parishes and in other respects in the Bombay Suburban District. I would also call the delegates' attention to the advisability of forming parish councils, or boards for the administration of the temporalities of parish churches and for co-operation in matters that make for the general good of the whole Catholic community all over India, Burma and Ceylon and for the promotion of Catholic lay action in combination with such bishops and clerics as in their heart of hearts have no higher aim than the interests of Christ and the salvation of souls.

I think the liberty and freedom of worship which Catholics are allowed under the British flag are denied to their brethren in many a clime elsewhere. The implementing the Canon Law into the laws of the land, I fear, would be uncalled for. There is another point to which I would likewise beg to call the attention of the Catholic Congress. The Agreement of the 15th April 1928, between Rome and Portugal, introduces for the first time a Portuguese prelate into the See of Bombay and reserves for Portuguese nationals the Sees of Cochin and Mylapore in the Madras Presidency and in Bombay the Churches of St. Francis Xavier, Burrows Lane, Dabul, and our Lady of Glory, Byculla. Though the Sees and parishes in question lie in British territories, "yet" British subjects are excluded therefrom. I ask the Catholic Congress, is this justice or equity? If not, What is it?

THE POPE'S APPEAL

The Holy Father, the Pope, is seriously alarmed at the progress being made by the forces of unbelief all over the world, nobody who has read his Encyclical "Quadragesimo Anno" dealing with social order can doubt for one moment. In this wonderful letter to his people he sets forth dangers to religion and the social well-being of the people in all countries, but he also points out what "we" (Catholics) must do. He urges us to form a compact line against the battalions of evil, enemies of God no less than of the human race, even he says at the cost of heavy sacrifices to ourselves. That the Holy Father, the Pope, is in a position to know better than any other person on earth the real condition of affairs in the world will at once be realised if one reflects at all on the excellent means at his disposal for... gauging the truth. One cannot imagine the Pope acting as an alarmist, and, if he implores us, his people, to band ourselves together for action we may be sure that the necessity is indeed great. The Catholic body in this country (India) may be small but it can and should be—may must be—a wonderful instrument for the defence of religion and the rights of men. Religion would be safe in our country if every Catholic recognized his duty and took some part in Catholic action, nothing heroic is required, but the Pope himself urges every one of us, with all the emphasis he can, to join a Catholic Association.

I have been taking keen interest in the spiritual and temporal welfare of my community, East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette, and Bassin. I, therefore, feel keenly the Church of the give a pre-est to Jesus, Culvem. Sacred Heart of Jesus, Culvem. To deprive the Culvem Congregation, numbering about 600, of their priest, and school, both in exist-

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ence for three-quarters of a century, 75 years, is to do them an immense harm. The Culvem Church has been closed, except for a Sunday mass, and in the interest of true Catholic Religion, peace and good will, I appeal to the All India Catholic Congress to give the above letter their due attention.

R. A. F. PLANE CRASHES NEAR LAHORE

LAHORE, Dec. 28. It is stated that an R. A. F. plane, one of the two flying from Lahore to Karachi, crashed near Multan Road, 22 miles from Lahore yesterday morning. It appears the plane developed engine trouble. The pilot and his observer were not injured.—United Press.

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Shantiniketan Observes
X'mas Day

Rev. Andrews On 'Great Soul Who Enriched Heart Of Man'

SANTINIKETAN. (By Mail.) Christmas Day was observed in the Ashram when Poet Tagore after chanting Sanskrit hymns, appropriate to the occasion, asked Rev. C. F. Andrews to speak.

Rev. Andrews then told a very touching story about how his mother used to take her children in her knee when they were quite young and tell them about Jesus Christ, when he was born as a little baby in the manger at Bethlehem. She pictured the three wise men coming from the East with their gifts, and told her children that one of them came from India. This had given to him his earliest imaginary picture of India, and had made him long to go there.

The speaker also told the story of his later life as to how in the island of Java he had spent one week at Borobudur, and had learnt the under-lying classical unity between the teachings of Buddha, concerning the universal law of compassion for all living creatures which Gautama had preached in India, and the Sermon on the Mount which Christ had preached in Galilee. The message was that of peace and goodwill to all mankind which was heard by the shepherds on the day that Christ was born.

UNFAILING POWER OF LOVE. The Poet then in a few chosen words said that in spite of the apparent hostilities that seemed to challenge the inherent unity of

human race, love which was deathless, had in it the unfailing power of triumphing in the long run by proving the eternal oneness of mankind. Man had his superiority over other creatures by virtue of his being able to appreciate the truth of love as the only fundamental of his life on earth. Christ is one of those great souls who loved in love and preached it in a manner which abidingly enriched the heart of man. History was only a record of the eternal play of the different expressions of the supremacy of love. The brotherhood of man would find its fulfilment only when man would realise his identity with every other on earth in the truth of love—that is God.

Reverend Andrews also presided at the annual gathering of the old students of Viswabharati and spoke there in a feeling language of the great need of doing their utmost to support their Alma Mater not only by individual sacrifices, but also in a collective manner. He referred to touching words to "Baradada" Dwijendranath Tagore, and also to Ait Kumar Chakraverty, Santosh Chandra Mojumder and Willie Pearson whose deeply intimate connection with the Ashram could never be forgotten.

He then spoke of the wonderful growth of the Ashram from its small beginnings which he himself had witnessed more than twenty years ago.—United Press.

KARNATAK SAHITYA PARISHAT

Splendid Work Done During Last 21 Months

FUNDS WANTED TO ENLARGE ACTIVITIES

(From A Correspondent.) BANGALORE, December 26. The Karnataka Sahitya Parishat, begins on the 28th of this month and continues for three days, when Mr. Panje Mangesh Rao, of Mangalore, a well-known educationist, and map of letters of the Kannada country will preside.

The Annual General Body meeting of the Academy is also to be held at the same time. The report to be placed before this meeting of the General Body is, this time, longer than usual. It covers a period of 21 months, from April 1933 to the end of December 1934.

The affairs of the Academy are managed by a Managing Committee consisting of 33 members of whom one is the President, His Highness the Yuvaraj of Mysore. The other Office-bearers are Mr. D. V. Gundappa, Vice-President, Mr. C. K. Venkataramaya, the Translator to Government, Hon. Secretary, and Mr. V. Sitaramaiah, of the Mysore University, Hon. Treasurer. The members of the Committee are elected to represent the various administrative units of the Kannada country. The Committee held 20 meetings during the period under report, practically once every month. The number of items of business disposed of is 215 which is really a large quantity. The Committee, among other things framed and brought into effect rules (1) for the use of the Hall, (2) for lending books from its library and (3) for the conduct of work connected with the Annual Conference.

VARIOUS ACTIVITIES. The Editorial Committee has introduced certain new features both in the get-up and in the scheme of contents of the Quarterly Journal published by the Academy. The Journal has grown in size, each issue containing about 120 royal octavo pages of reading matter. Illustrations are also given. Articles of historical and philological research, literary criticism, biographies of well-known scholars, book reviews and other interesting contributions have found publication in the pages of the Journal; and the changes recently introduced have elicited expressions of appreciation in many quarters. The Journal has found recognition at the hands of several learned bodies in and outside India; and the publications of various such institutions are being received in exchange. The Editor of the Journal is Mr. A. R. Krishna Sastri, Assistant Professor of the University of Mysore, who is a well-known scholar and literary critic.

In addition to these monthly lectures, the Academy organised a Special Week of Lectures on Subjects of Modern Interest in May last for the special benefit of teachers in Secondary

Schools. There was also a Kannada Book Exhibition held during that week. These special activities were inaugurated with a most graceful and weighty pronouncement by Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M. Ismail, K.I., Dewan of Mysore. About 300 School-Masters attended the lectures besides others numbering a little more. Among the lectures in this series were Prof. N. S. Subba Rao, Director of Public Instruction, Rao Bahadur Prof. B. Venkateshachar, Mahamahopadhyaya L. Srinivasachar, Mr. Navarathna Rama Rao and other distinguished men.

The Book Exhibition had assembled about 3,000 volumes published between 1901 and 1934.

The Free Reading Room conducted by the Academy continues to be popular, the daily attendance being about a hundred. A special feature of this Reading Room is the number of Kannada newspapers and magazines made available to the public. In this department also the Academy admits that there is room for even better service; and here also it looks to the public for support.

ROYAL SYMPATHY. It is gratifying to learn that Sriramant Raja Sahab was pleased to receive this representation in a spirit of sympathy and assured the Vice-President of the Academy that the matter will receive his kind and liberal consideration. The Raja Sahab promised to place the representation before the Dowager Rani Regent of Alakot and assured the Vice-President of the Academy that his appeal will have the full sympathy of the Government of Alakot.

The building of the Academy has so far cost about Rs. 32,000, of which Rs. 16,000 have been contributed by the Government of Mysore. A part of the building has been given free of rent for the use of the English-Kannada Dictionary Committee appointed by the University of Mysore. This building, being situated in an important and populous locality, attracts large numbers to attend the functions held in its hall. Among these functions are not only lectures as stated above, but also recitations and readings from poets, both ancient and modern, dramatic performances and study circles. There was a gathering of Kannada Short Story Writers held in the hall in June last, under the Presidentship of Mr. Masti Venkatesa Iyengar, then Comptroller to the Government of Mysore.

PROPAGANDA WORK BY PROFESSORS.

Among other activities of the Academy may be mentioned the encouragement that it has given for the designing and perfecting of a type-writing machine for Kannada. This is the work of a young member of the Academy, Mr. M. Narasimha Murthy, who is also a Kannada stenographer. Leading members of the Academy like Prof. B. M. Srikanthia, Prof. T. S. Venkannala, Prof. A. R. Krishna Sastri, Mr. T. T. Sharma and Mr. M. R. Sreenivasamurthy have toured the country for propaganda work and delivered lectures and addresses at various centres. Mr. S. G.

NEW COALITION GOVERNMENT

Karnatak Astrologer's Prediction

Jyotirmartand Pandit Daivagna Mukatalankara Shankar Shastri of Hosaratti of Karnatak requests us to publish the following "predictions for the first quarter of the year 1935".

ENGLAND. The present National Government will have to yield place to a new Coalition Government including within its fold members of the Labour party. A war will break out in Europe.

The President of the New Legislative Assembly will be a man from Northern India or Bengal. Attempts are likely to be made to have a man from Madras Presidency elected President but these attempts will fail. He will be either a retired Government Officer, a barrister, a pleader or a rich merchant and will be favourably (sic) towards his religion. The Congress will be able to command a majority in the Legislative Assembly owing to the help received from other parties which will co-operate with the Congress party. There will be a slight change in the attitude of the Congress towards the communal award and co-operation between the numerous political parties in the Assembly will be based on the understanding that no special favour is to be shown to any Community. The J. P. C. report will be rejected by all the prominent parties in India, as a result of which it will undergo many changes which will make it approximate to the Nehru report before the new Reforms are actually introduced in India.

Many prominent leaders will go to England for getting the J. P. C. report amended in various respects and they will succeed in their attempts to a great extent. A fall in the income from all sources of the Government of India is indicated. On the whole, growing power is indicated for the Peoples' party and the Liberal party will play a prominent part in getting measures passed that will lead to the prosperity of the people.

Some great persons in India are likely to meet with death due to poison mistaken for medicine. Death is indicated of prominent political leader in India.

A prosperous time is indicated for dramatic companies and cinemas.

MAHARASHTRA POLITICS. Much good will be done to the country by some of the Maharashtra political leaders. By the end of this quarter of the year, there is likely to be co-operation between the Government and all the political parties in India.

Br. GUIANA "GANDHI SCHOLARSHIP"

Appeal For Contributions

Mr. A. E. Seeram, President, British Guiana East Indian Association, sailed from Bombay on Saturday, the 22nd December.

He has issued the following appeal before leaving India:—The Gandhi National Scholarship has been founded in British Guiana in order to encourage the education of the Indian boys and girls in the Colony whose education is very backward.

The Scholarship has Mahatma's blessings and he has advised to wish institutions in India, the winners of the Scholarship should be sent for training.

I appeal to my charitable and philanthropic brethren in India to assist this great and noble cause by donating liberally to the Scholarship Fund. All donations must be sent to the President or Treasurer of the British Guiana East Indian Association, Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, and will be gratefully acknowledged.

Bindu Rao, the well-known Bharatha reader, visited a number of towns in Tumkur and Chitaldroog Districts and entertained large popular gatherings with his exquisite renderings of the celebrated Kannada Bharatha of Kummara Vyasa.

DEWAN'S PATRONAGE

Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza Ismail, the Dewan, is a member of the Academy, belonging to the Sahayaka Class; and not long ago he wrote to the Vice-President of the Academy:—"I am sure you need no assurance from me that I shall always be interested in the great work it is doing". The Academy is thus looking for the continuance of Government's support in an enhanced measure.

It has in its report detailed some of its urgent requirements under the heads of furniture, library facilities and habitation conveniences.

Altogether, the Report now presented to the Annual Meeting is a very interesting and hopeful record of steady and enthusiastic work done for the advancement of the Kannada language and its people.

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WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Regular Scramble For Money, With Hardly Any Lenders Of Call Money

DECLINE IN IMPERIAL BANK CASH BALANCE: BUT LOANS AND CASH- CREDITS MOUNT UP

Gilt-Edged And Sterling Exchange Firm: Slight Improvement In Gold: Silver Quiet But Steady.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)
BOMBAY, Dec. 28.
This was a short working week in all the markets owing to Christmas holidays.

SCRAMBLE FOR MONEY
There was a regular scramble for money, with hardly any lenders of call funds and the rate of interest was between 3 1/2 and 4 per cent. The withdrawal of funds from the market by local banks for year-end purposes was responsible for the situation.

There are, however, large maturities of treasury bills aggregating Rs. 283.25 lacs, between 26th and 29th which may tend to ease the situation a little. It may be noted that there were no treasury bill tenders this week. Government also borrowed from the Imperial Bank further Rs. 1 crore and such borrowings now stand at Rs. 4 crores.

The trade demand, as per the latest statement, shows a further increase of Rs. 109.29 lacs. The following are the said deposit rates:
One month 1 1/2 per cent.
Two months 1 1/3 per cent.
Three months 2 per cent and
Six months 2 1/4 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK AFFAIRS
The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as on December 21, 1934, shows a decline of Rs. 68.34 lacs in the cash balance of the Bank now standing at Rs. 22,85,21,000 as compared with Rs. 23,53 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 27.72, a decline of 0.84 per cent under last week.

Loans and Cash credits have risen by Rs. 108.57 lacs and by Rs. 1.49 lacs while inland bills discounted are down by Rs. 55.42 lacs. Government deposits show a small rise of Rs. 12.36 lacs to Rs. 6,80 crores, while other deposits are down by Rs. 44.04 lacs to Rs. 72.50 crores. The bank rate continue unchanged at 3 1/2 per cent.

FIRM UNDERTONE IN GILT-EDGED

A steady to firm undertone characterised the gilt-edged this week. Although there was no regular business in the market, 3 1/2 per cent Paper was quoted at Rs. 97 1/2. Other scrips were practically unchanged and investment enquiry was limited.

3 per cent 1941 bonds closed at Rs. 101.5 and 3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 loan at Rs. 102.18, 1 per cent 1939-40 loan stood at Rs. 111.33 and 1940 loan to Rs. 105.14 5 per cent 1939-44 loan is quoted at Rs. 108.2, 1940-43 at Rs. 109.6 and 1935 at Rs. 101.5. 5 per cent 1915-35 loan kept steady at Rs. 119.2. 5 per cent 1938-40 loan was placed at Rs. 102. 5 1/2 per cent B. D. Loan is quoted at Rs. 103.7 and 6 1/2 per cent Treasury Bonds at Rs. 102.10.

STERLING EXCHANGE CONTINUE FIRM

Sterling exchange continued firm due largely to the monetary situation, moreover, there were no tenders of sterling to Government this week. Sellers of ready T. T. quoted 1.63/64 and buyers 1.63/61. Fresh business

in connection with gold exports as also with merchandise export bills was negligible. Forward rates were unchanged, 1.64/32 being quoted upto end of February.

The dollar-sterling quotation moved between dollar 4.33 7/8 and dollar 4.34 5/8, but closed at dollar 4.34. The Paris-London cross rate moved within narrow limits, closing at 75.84. The Belga and the Italian lira finished at 21.04 and 57.71 respectively.

SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN GOLD PRICES
There was a slight improvement in the price of gold in sympathy with movements in the cross rates. Ready improved from Rs. 34-14/3 to Rs. 34-15-6. Business, however, was negligible owing to holidays and besides the quotations in this market ruled slightly above export parity.

Stocks are fairly reduced and are estimated at about 3 1/2 lacs toles, with an almost complete absence of arrivals from upcountry owing to the closure of the Mint for the Xmas holidays.

The daily offtake shows little change at about 3000 toles. The price of sovereigns closed at Rs. 21-14-9 and Rs. 21-15-6 for ready and forward. In London the quotation for gold after improving to 140/11d declined to 140/8d and closed at 140/10 1/2d.

Last week's shipment of gold per S. S. "Strathaird" amounted to Rs. 240.35 lacs. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 34-15-4 and Rs. 34-14-3 for ready and 21st December settlement Rs. 35-0-6 and Rs. 34-15-0 for 21st January settlement and Rs. 35-1-6 and 35-0-6 for 19th February settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 53,682 in bar and coin.

SILVER QUIET, BUT STEADY
The silver market was quite steady, and the turnover was only moderate. Advances from outside centres were quite encouraging, but local speculators are hesitant to commit themselves to fresh business pending budget proposals in connection with the import duty on silver.

The price of ready declined from Rs. 64-14 to Rs. 64-3 but improved and closed at Rs. 64-15. The dollar in Shanghai advanced towards the close to 43/4d. Stocks in the local market continue heavy at about 15,000 bars while the daily offtake is poor at some 10 bars.

In London the highest and lowest rates were 24-1/8 and 23-13/16d for ready and 24-1/4d and 23-15/16d for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 64-15 and Rs. 64-3 for ready, Rs. 65 and Rs. 64-4 for 27th December settlement and Rs. 65-4 and Rs. 64-7 for 24th January settlement. The total imports during the week amounted to 362 bars and Rs. 901,992 in coin.

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED

The Stock Exchange is closed for the Xmas and New Year holidays and will reopen on January 2, 1935.

The Calcutta market is also closed for the holidays, reopening 'of 2nd January, 1935.

KASHMIR AND J. P. C. REPORT

Move For Special Session Of Assembly

JAMMU, Dec. 28.
The Jammu and Kashmir Assembly, Jammu, which commences its session on March 27 is expected to last till April 8 and promises to be a stormy one.

Mian Ahmadyar, President, All-Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference and leader of the Muslim party in the State Assembly is reported to have addressed letters to the Prime Minister and the President of the Assembly requesting them to convene a special session of the Assembly at an early date to discuss the Parliamentary Select Committee's report with particular reference to the Indian States.

He is also holding discussions with leaders of other communities with a view to calling an All Parties' Conference for the same purpose.—United Press.

PUNJAB-KASHMIR AERIAL SERVICE

JAMMU, Dec. 28.
The question of aerial service between the Punjab and Kashmir has been under consideration of the Kashmir Government for some time past, which has not yet reached a finality. There appears, however, no question of granting monopoly. It is understood negotiations are in progress with different companies.—United Press.

Marathi Sahitya Sammelan

INDORE, Dec. 28.
Maharashtra Sahitya Sabha of Indore has resolved to invite the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan to

"WITHDRAW RESTRICTIONS"

Punjab Internee's Letter To Government

JULLUNDUR, Dec. 28.
In order to know the decision of the Government, Sardar Dasendra Singh American, who has been interned in his village Dhadka Kalan (Hoshiarpur district) for over three years, has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary, Punjab Government asking for a reply to his letter dated June 6, 1934, in which he had expressed his inability to earn his livelihood while interned within the revenue limits of his village, and requested that he might be either granted a subsistence allowance or sent to jail along with his family if the restrictions imposed on him could not be withdrawn.

It is understood that he has not yet received any reply to his letter.—United Press.

Dr. C. V. Raman At Hyderabad

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Dn) Dec. 28.
Dr. C. V. Raman, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, was on a brief visit to Hyderabad last week. He left the station on the 22nd instant for Bangalore after discussing with Mr. Bhaskaran, Director, Nizamiah Observatory about the establishment of an astrophysical department at the observatory and for the erection of a large reflecting telescope.

hold the next session at Indore. Next year is the Silver Jubilee year of the Sammelan and is therefore bound to be of more than ordinary interest.—United Press.

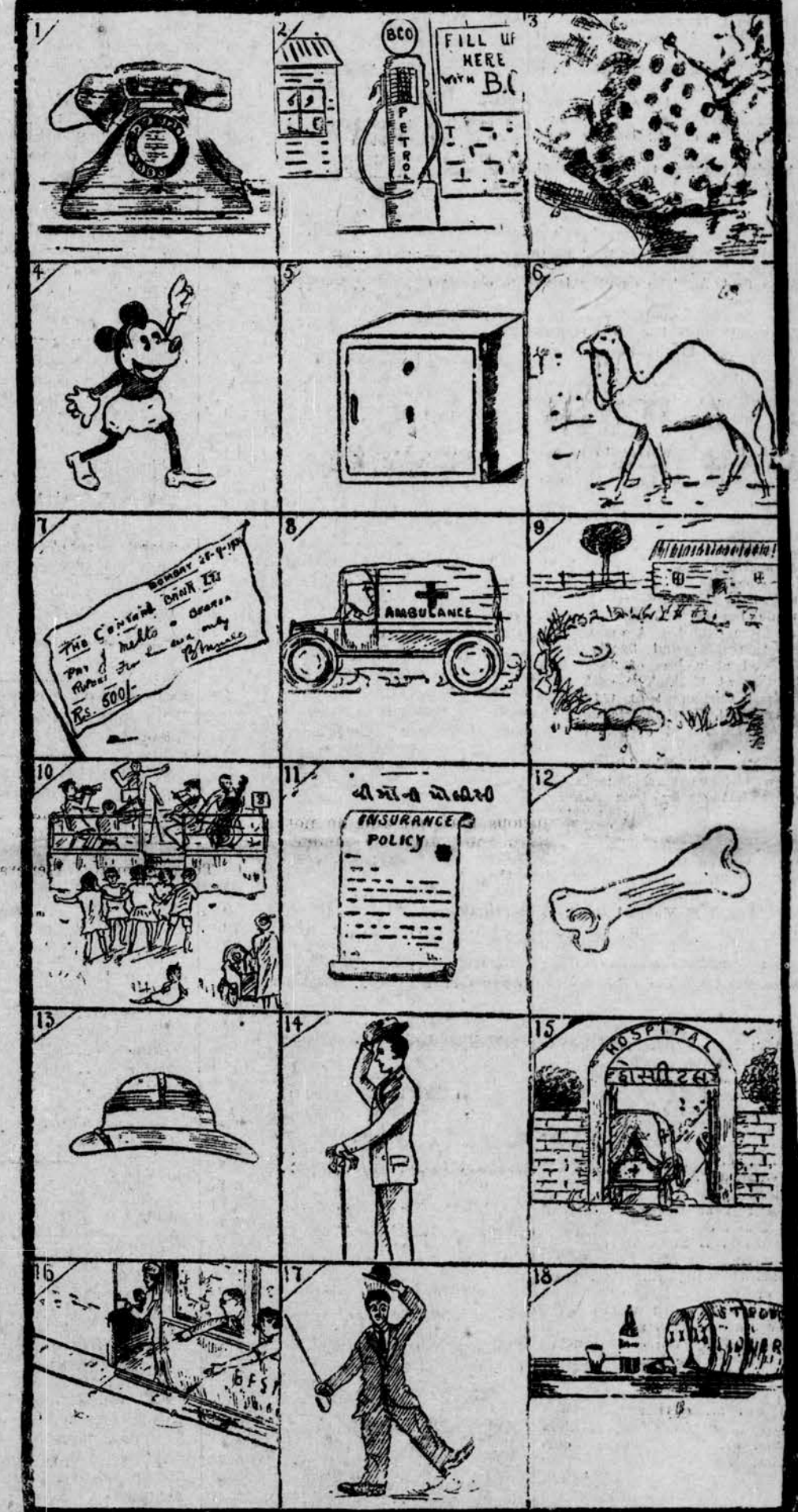
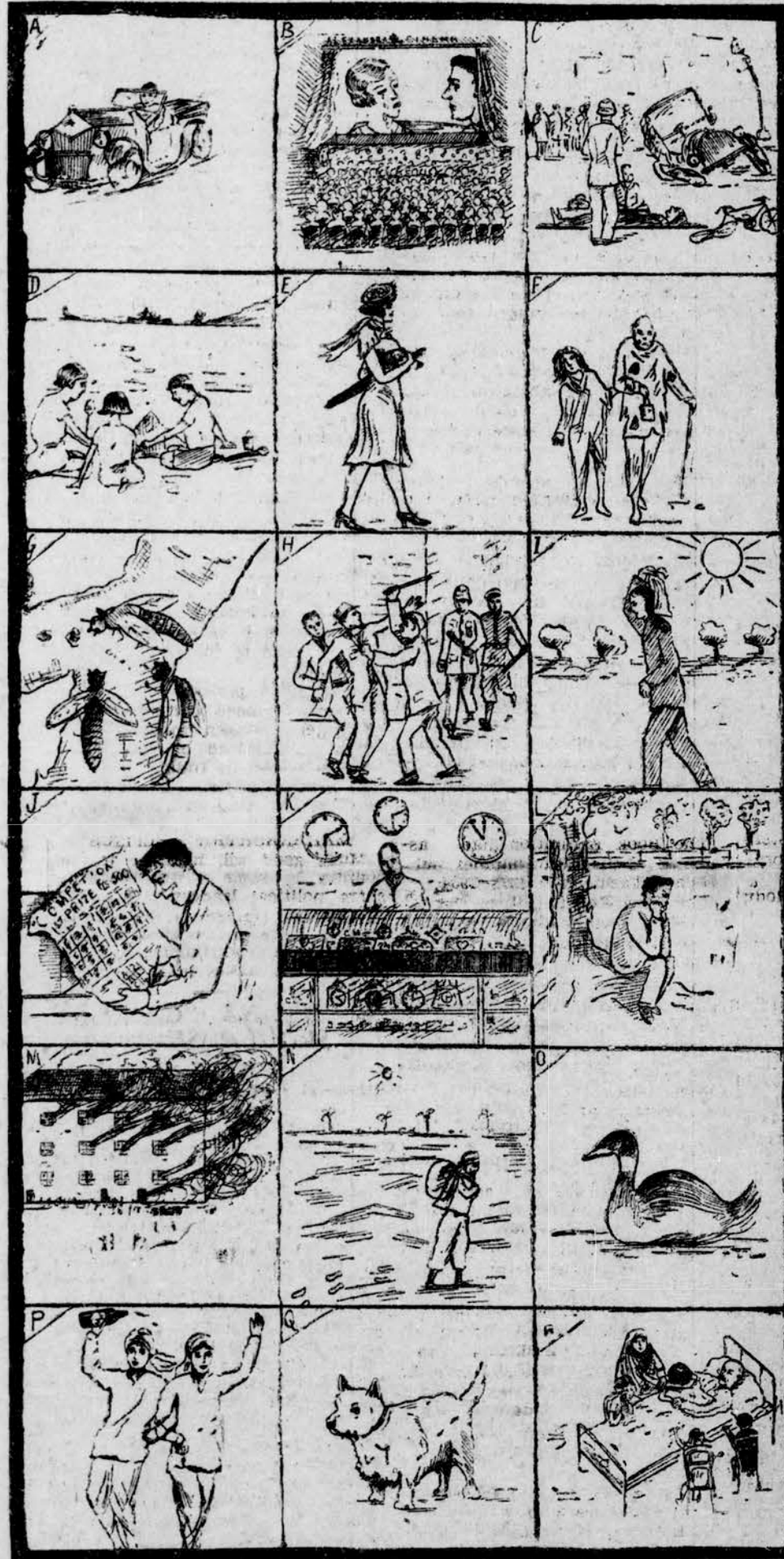
ATTRACTION COMPETITION

1st Prize
Rs. 500

2nd Prize
Rs. 200

3rd Prize
Rs. 100

Consolation
Prizes
Rs. 200



This competition will be found most interesting by young as well as old and at the same time it is so simple that every reader can take part in it. There are two sets of pictures, one on the left marked A B C shows persons, creatures or articles for whom objects in illustrations on the right marked 1, 2, 3 have some usefulness or attraction.

As for instance bone is generally considered to be an attraction for dog. You have, therefore, to enter No. 12 against illustration "Q" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for the other pictures observing the rules given below and thus try to secure for yourself a substantial prize.

Remember to send your entries before 9th January, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to The Competition Manager, Box No. 706, (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of half or quarter anna, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 8th January, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 17th January, 1935.

ENTRY COUPON

Illustrations.	Clues.	Illustrations.	Clues.
A		J	
B		K	
C		L	
D		M	
E		N	
F		O	
G		P	
H		Q	12
I		R	

Name.....

Address.....

Closing Date 9th January 1935.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 28. Quiet conditions again prevailed in all the American trading centers with operators awaiting the Congress activities next month especially regarding silver and trade expansion programme. The New York cotton market presented a firm front at the early stage on better buying influenced by the encouraging advices from abroad. But later, a reaction took place owing to the absence of continued buying. Besides, the market had little support. Trade buying alone was not sufficient to withstand the depressing influence brought forth by the year-end liquidation and selling by the Government Agencies. The market closed at a loss of 1 to 2 points. But January delivery was an exception to the weakness referred to above which recorded a closing gain of 8 points.

In the cotton goods and yarn markets sales are reported to be less active owing to the total absence of any encouraging factor whatsoever. Wheat prices recorded a closing loss by fractions. The world's consumption of American cotton is increasing and if the present activity in trade is kept up, the estimate for the season may be raised to about 12 million bales. The general situation however, is one that suggests higher prices.

On the Chicago grain market business was again dull and uninteresting owing to the total absence of any encouraging factor whatsoever. Wheat prices recorded a closing loss by fractions.

The Stock Exchange ruled somewhat nervous and the movements during the early part was irregular. Later however, the market steadied up.

The New York cotton market evinced a firmer tendency at the outset. May delivery being quoted at a rise of 4 points to 12.70. The opening level is also recorded as the highest touched during the session. Better advices from Liverpool induced some buying which contributed to the higher opening.

But later however, market assumed a quieter steady tendency owing to lack of sufficient buying power. Though trade interests are supporting the market, fresh incentives to stimulate demand is badly needed.

Later during the session, the market encountered some year-end liquidation and selling on the part of the Government Agencies. Consequently upon these the rates receded and May touched the lowest for the day at 12.65.

At this stage, the downward trend was checked by the support of the usual trade buying and market firming up to some extent. A quiet tone prevailed thereafter and finally the market closed at a loss of 2 points. May standing at 12.64. The spot market remained unchanged at 12.75.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 15,000 bales and exports 7,000 bales.

NEW ORLEANS

The New Orleans market maintained a quiet but steady tone January and March deliveries closing at 12.30 (unchanged) and 12.56-01. The spot market finished at 12.77 without any departure from the last close.

PRIVATE CABLES

Messrs. Chumal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends: Liverpool: American straddle selling January off by Bombay buying May Market is a dull trading affair as speculation lacks incentives for fresh operations.

New York: Market lower owing to liquidation but steady undertone. Cotton goods market—yarn market—quiet and steady.

New York: Trade buying at current levels. Hedging practically absent. Market is inclined to await further news of new crop plans. We believe that the situation is one that suggests higher prices.

New York: Year and liquidation. Pool selling well absorbed.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state: Foreign buying was off-set by Government agencies selling futures against purchases of trust certificates. Cotton goods sales are reported to be the highest for some months and a broader spot demand by mills is expected with the turn of the year.

Private cable advices from America state it is expected that the 1935 Bankhead Bill will allow 11 million bales plus a carry-over of half a million bales unused certificates of the current season.

The World's consumption of American cotton is gradually increasing and estimates of the season are now being raised to around 12 million bales, provided the present trade activity is maintained.

We continue to favour purchases around this level.

Sugar: A scheme for the recovery of Java sugar industry with Government co-operation has been discussed in Batavia and a favourable decision by the Dutch Prime Minister is expected early next year.

Indian crop prospects continue very poor and a reduction of about 30 per cent in the output is expected.

Rubber: The future basis for native rubber restrictions will again be discussed on 21st January and a favourable outcome for a reduction of the world's stocks is anticipated. Meanwhile, consumption in the U. S. A. is increasing and higher prices seem inevitable later on.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cables: America: Cloths moderately active. Sales are equal to or slightly exceed output. Outlook viewed hopefully. Unspun stocks declining, while unfilled orders increasing.

England: Fair Yarn Cloth enquiry, but sales only moderate. French outlook still poor. German mill activity remains restricted to 36 hours per week. Italy: Sales slightly exceed production.

Liverpool: Some hedging outsiders widening differences helping sentiment at New York.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Dec. 27. January 1935 .. 12.30

March 1935 .. 12.56

May 1935 .. 12.75

Middling Spot .. 12.77

LIVERPOOL COTTON

The Liverpool cotton market opened in accordance with the general expectation. May delivery being quoted at 6.80, three points lower than the last close. The market was faced with January liquidation at the outset and hence the low opening.

Later this was absorbed by better trade calling and the rate steadied up to some extent, touching the highest for the day at 6.81-02.

But due to absence of any encouraging news and owing to the consequent lack of buying power, the market again eased off and touched the lowest for the day at 6.78-05. No appreciable recovery could be made and the market finally closed at a loss of four points to 6.79. The spot market, finished at a decline of two points to 7.16.

EAST INDIAN

The East Indian market remained steady and the rates for January and March deliveries closed at a rise of two points to 5.64 and 5.63.

EGYPTIAN

The Egyptian market presented a slightly easier trend and the rates for Sakel and Upper January closed at a decline of 4 points to 8.63 and 7.58 respectively.

ALEXANDRIAN

The Alexandrian market ruled weak Sakel January recording a closing loss of 12 points to 15.50 while Upper December finished at a loss of 5 points to 13.71.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec. 27. January 1935 .. 12.45

March 1935 .. 12.55

May 1935 .. 12.64

July 1935 .. 12.66

October 1935 .. 12.72

Middling Spot .. 12.75

NEW YORK

New York, Dec. 27. January 1935 .. 12.39

March 1935 .. 12.56

May 1935 .. 12.64

New York Noon Call—

January 1935 .. 12.38

March 1935 .. 12.56

May 1935 .. 12.64

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Dec. 27. Days Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. 13,000

Days Exports to Great Britain .. 1,010

Days Exports to the Continent .. 6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 27. 11-12 a.m. To day's Quotations. Price

December 1934 .. 6.87

January 1935 .. 6.83

February 1935 .. 6.82

March 1935 .. 6.83

April 1935 .. 6.80

May 1935 .. 6.79

June 1935 .. 6.77

July 1935 .. 6.71

August 1935 .. 6.68

September 1935 .. 6.65

October 1935 .. 6.63

November 1935 .. 6.63

Middling Spot .. 7.16

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 27. F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS .. 8.63

January 1935 .. 8.63

March 1935 .. 8.65

May 1935 .. 8.66

July 1935 .. 8.66

October 1935 .. 8.65

F.G.F. Spot .. 9.08

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 27. BROACH —

Full Gold (Good Staple) .. 5.74

Fine (Good Staple) .. 5.89

Superfine (Good Staple) .. 6.04

G. F. OOMRA —

Good (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.49

Good (No. 2 Staple) .. 5.64

Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. 5.79

BENGAL —

Good .. 3.70

Fine .. 3.80

Superfine .. 3.90

SCINDE —

Good .. 3.80

Fine .. 3.90

Superfine .. 4.10

SEEDS

Liverpool, Dec. 27. Linseed, La Plata Hub C.I.F. ton .. 19/5/8

Linseed, Calcutta Hub C.I.F. ton .. 19/5/8

Dec./Jan. sellers 19/10/0

Linseed, Bombay Hub C.I.F. ton .. 19/5/8

Dec./Jan. sellers 19/10/0

Rapeseed, Toria Hub C.I.F. ton .. 19/5/8

Dec./Jan. sellers 19/10/0

Castorseed, Bombay Hub C.I.F. ton .. 19/5/8

Dec./Jan. sellers 19/10/0

Quotations Bombay Hub C.I.F. ton .. 19/5/8

No offers.

LINSEED OILS

Liverpool, Dec. 27. Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt .. 19/5/8

Jan. sellers 19/5/8

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt .. 19/5/8

May/Aug. sellers 19/5/8

Smoked standard ribbed per cwt .. 19/5/8

SELLERS 6-5/16

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

Liverpool, Dec. 27. Java sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 & F .. 19/5/8

Calcutta per cwt. Unchanged

Bombay per cwt. .. 19/5/8

Karachi per cwt. .. 19/5/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Dec. 28. 3 1/2 per cent G. P. N. Cash 98 3/4

4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 111/6

5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 9/6

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8

5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120

5 1/2 per cent 1958 Mysore 117/8

6 1/2 per cent 1933 B. D. L. 105/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (GAS)

3 per cent 1941 Cash 101/2

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/13

4 per cent 1943 105/13

4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 116/8

5 per cent 1939/44 108/4

5 per cent 1940/43 109/4

5 per cent 1935 101/6

5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/4

CORPORATION BONDS—FIXABLES

4 per cent B. P. T. 1974 105

4 per cent M. Deb. 1974 105

5 per cent M. Deb. 1959 115/8

6 per cent M. Deb. 1954 127

6 per cent K. P. T. 1956 127

6 1/2 per cent B. H. T. 1937 109/8

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, Dec. 27. This week

Total Bullion .. 192,500,000

Public Deposits .. 135,500,000

(a) Other Deposits .. 87,500,000

(b) Other Securities .. 18,200,000

Notes and Coins .. 47,600,000

Notes in Circulation .. 405,200,000

Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities .. 35.16 per cent

(a) Other Deposits include: .. 89,100,000

(b) Other Securities include: .. 7,600,000

SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 28. Java Sugar Ready 13/3/3

Java Batimura 3/9

Shipment November 3/9 3

Shipment January 3/9

Shipment April/May 3/9 6

Shipment Aug./Sept. 3/9 6

British Refined 13/2

Saurashtra 13/4/6

Transhipment 3/13

Transhipment Tiffin 3/10

Shipment December 3/9 6

Shipment Feb./Mar. 3/7/6

Shipment June/July 3/8

Britannia Ready 15

Keshar Factory 13/10

Cannery 20/8 per 6 mds.

Tone—Steady

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec. 27. Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10/3/5

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Dec. 27. Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe. parcels .. 21/3

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 21/3

Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Dec./Jan. sellers 23/6

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec. 27. T. T. London on —

Berlin .. 12.28

Amsterdam .. 7.50

Brussels .. 21.04 1/2

Madrid .. 36.07

Milan .. 57.71

Berne .. 15.24

Paris .. 74.81

Prague .. 118.00

E. T. London on New York

Closing rate .. 1.93 15/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec. 27. Gold Bar Fine per oz. 47/10 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Dec. 27. Bank Bills 3 months market rate .. unchanged

Bank Bills 6 months market rate .. unchanged

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate .. unchanged

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate .. unchanged

Interest Day to Day Loan .. unchanged

Interest 7 Days Market Loan .. unchanged

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 27. Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent .. 71 1/2

Indian Stock 3 per cent 1945 .. 12 1/4

Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1931 or later .. 99

Ind. on Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55 .. 114

Consols, 2 1/2 per cent .. 12 1/8

Conversion Loan 1/2 per cent 1961 .. 110 5/8

War Loan, 1/2 per cent 1952 .. 108 1/4

Funding Loan, 4 per cent 1960/90 .. 120 1/8

Victory Bonds, 4 per cent .. 118

Chartered Bank of L. & A. and China .. 139

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank .. 43 1/2

P. & O. Bank of India .. 103 1/4

LONDON METALS

London, Dec. 27. Copper Braziers .. 41 1/4

Yellow Metal .. 34 3/4

Spelter Hard Indian Brands .. 12 1/8

Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge .. 12 3/4

Tin English Ingots .. 228 1/4

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 10 POINTS

Downward Trend In Crossrates

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER VERY FIRM

Wheat And Linseed Quietly Steady But Jute Firm

BOMBAY, Dec. 28.
On Friday, crossrates showed further weakness. The trend was downward.

SUBSTANTIAL ADVANCE IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton developed considerable steadiness on account of reports of favourable situation in the textile industry. There was a substantial advance owing to various bullish factors.

GOLD UNCHANGED BUT SILVER VERY FIRM.

Gold was unchanged but silver was very firm. WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET BUT STEADY.

Wheat ruled quiet but steady. Linseed showed some activity on unfavourable crop reports.

JUTE FIRM BUT RUBBER QUIET.

Jute was firm but rubber was quiet. GILTED SECURITIES IN FAIR REQUEST.

The London Stock Exchange was rather inactive and dull with prices moving in an irregular manner. Gilt-edged securities were in fair request despite some early setback.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

	New York, Dec. 28.
Previous closing	12.64
Today's opening	12.69
Difference	+0.05
Today's closing	12.74
Difference	+0.10

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Dec. 28.
Previous closing	6.79
Today's opening	6.83
Difference	+0.04
Today's closing	6.83
Difference	+0.04

BROADB EXPECTATION

	Rs. 243-8
April-May	

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Cotton developed considerable steadiness on general buying activity and good trade enquiry following reports of favourable situation in the textile industry. Moreover news that the decline in American cotton exports exceeds foreign consumption created very optimistic outlook regarding the possibility of increased demand for Americans. Under the influence of these several bullish factors prices showed substantial advance and the undertone remained very steady throughout.

Business in May opened at 12.69 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing. The market displayed fairly good activity on considerable local and foreign buying assisted by higher Liverpool advices and better technical position of the market and the price further rose to 12.72 with traders envisaging increasing interest and the rise was well maintained.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 12.74 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

	New York, Dec. 28.
The following were the opening ranges	
January (12.41/12.41)	12.49/12.49
March (12.61/12.61)	12.69/12.69
May (12.70/12.69)	12.69/12.69

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Liverpool, Dec. 28.
The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.	
American January (6.84)	6.82
American March (6.83)	6.82
Egyptian January (6.68)	6.68
Egyptian March (6.70)	6.67

BROADB COTTON

	Bombay, Dec. 28.
Broach A.M. moved between Rs. 243-4 and Rs. 243-8 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 243-8 with New York futures about 1 point up.	

LEPROSY and LEUCODERMA

Whatever extensive and how-ever long-standing cured absolutely in four weeks. Success guaranteed. Particulars on request. KAMLA WORKS (B.C.), PANCH-POTA (Bengal).

RAVAL CEMENT TILES

ARE BEST
Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec. 28.
Liverpool wheat opened easy with March at 59 1/2 and May at 51 3/4. Prices sagged under increased offerings and liquidation influenced by poor cables from foreign centres.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec. 28.
Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 99 1/4. The market was quiet but steady with very little interest displayed.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Dec. 28.
Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 11.70. The market showed some activity influenced by unfavourable crop reports but the demand was slow. The quotation at noon stood at 11.72.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec. 28.
The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS	
Tin (2225 1/8 buyers 2228 1/4 sellers.)	2228 1/8
Lead (210 3/8 buyers 210 1/2 sellers.)	210 3/8
Electrolytic Copper (231 5/8 to 231 3/4)	231 1/2
Glasgow Iron (270)	270

TEA	
Indian Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2	0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2	0-11 3/4

JUTE	
Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (217 3/16 paid) 217 3/16	217 3/16
Dunlop Dec (220 1/2 sellers) 220 1/2	220 1/2
Lightning Dec (218 1/2 sellers) 218 1/2	218 1/2

RUBBER	
Spot (6 3/16) 6 1/4 paid and buyers.	6 1/4
April-June (6 9/16) 6 1/2 paid and sellers.	6 1/2

LINSEED	
Linseed Bombay Dec-Jan (211 13/16 sellers) 211 13/16	211 13/16
Linseed Calcutta Dec-Jan (211 1/2 sellers) 211 1/2	211 1/2
Linseed La Plata Dec-Jan (209 5/16 sellers) 209 5/16	209 5/16
Groundnuts Coromandel Jan (211 1/2 sellers) 211 1/2	211 1/2

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

	Bombay, Dec. 28.
Through Bombay Grain and Seeds Association.	
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
4 per cent War Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
5 per cent War Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
6 per cent War Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
7 per cent War Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
8 per cent War Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
9 per cent War Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
10 per cent War Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

	Bombay, Dec. 28.
Wheat January	4 2 9
Wheat May	4 11 0
Linseed May	6 11 0

LOCAL COAL MARKET

The demand for coal continues. There is nothing particular during the week to report as "Harbridge" is working in the stream and is expected to complete discharge today. The freight market is steady. The steamers owners in London are asking for freight about Rs. 3 1/4 to Rs. 6 for Bombay. No further fixtures are reported to be made during the week. It is expected that due to booking of a large number of steamers for coal cargoes for January loading, and also due to a number of steamers offering for employment there is likely to be a fall in freight market shortly.

R.M.S. VAN WRECKED

Three Peons Seriously Hurt

JUBBULPORE, Dec. 28.
Swerving at a cross road to avoid collision with an approaching car, a Royal Mail service van conveying ten postal peons on duty skidded and overturned. Three peons were seriously hurt while the other peons escaped with minor injuries. The injured persons have been admitted to hospital for treatment. The van was a total wreck.—A. P.

Antarctic Expedition

Flight Denied

(Special Cable)
WELLINGTON, Dec. 28.
Contrary to the earlier reports Ellsworth is still in Deception Island and not yet made his big flight.

STOCK EXCHANGE MARKETS BRIGHTEN UP TOWARDS THE CLOSE

COTTON FIRM ON SCARCITY OF OFFERINGS

Large Business In Jute And Copper

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 28.
On the Stock Exchange after a rather listless day, markets brightened up towards the close although apart from few sections, business remained small.

American and Canadian Colonies were favourably impressed by satisfactory November production figures.

Among aviations De Havillands were strong.

In Commodities cotton was firm in sympathy with Bombay and scarcity of offerings. Large business was done in Jute which was firm on good Calcutta advices, covering demand, and speculative buying. In Copper fair speculative business was transacted.

Wall Street was firm, the recent action of the market being regarded as very encouraging.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec. 28.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at 299.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday Dec. 21	298 3/4
Monday Dec. 24	298 3/4
Tuesday Dec. 25	closed.
Wednesday Dec. 26	closed.
Thursday Dec. 27	299

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec. 28.

Markets were generally quiet and prices were rather irregular. Gilt-edged were quiet at first but there was better enquiry afterwards. Oil shares were weak. Industrials in general were generally quiet.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (292 1/8)	292 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
6 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
7 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
8 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
9 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2
10 1/2 per cent Government Loan (210 1/2)	210 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2
British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2
British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2
British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2
British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2
British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2
British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2
British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2
British Home Stores 7 p.c. Preference	254 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec. 28.

The following were the opening rates: General Motors (22 5/8) 22 5/8; Anaconda Copper Mining (20 1/2) 20 1/2; U.S. Steel Common (26 1/2) 26 1/2; U.S. Steel Preference (26 1/2) 26 1/2.

300 ARRESTED IN GERMANY

Nazi Drive Against Moral Offenders

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

Three hundred arrests for alleged offences against morals are admitted in authoritative quarters in connection with the reported Nazi purge but it is stated 200 have since been released.

ADATCHI DEAD.

AMSTERDAM, December 28.

Death occurred of Adatchi, President International Court of Justice since 1931. He formerly represented Japan at the principal European courts and was delegate to the League of Nations.—Reuter.

(Continued from column 7.)

take off my hat to him accordingly.

—G. Bernard Shaw.

P.S.—I cannot withdraw the word trotted as descriptive of Wells' entry into the Kremlin. A man's mood is always reflected in his locomotion. Wells did not strut; that would have been vulgar; and Wells is not vulgar.

He did not stalk nor prance in the Shavian manner. He did not merely walk; he is too important for that. Having eliminated all possible alternatives I conclude that he trotted. If not, what did he do?

Until such time as Government aerodrome at Beauvefret is ready the landing ground at Hakimpet has been arranged for use as a temporary arrangement.—A.P.

Shaw v. Wells

I Have Neither Pro-Russian Nor Anti-Wells Complex, Says G. B. S.

Mr. G. B. Shaw writes in the "New Statesman and the Nation":—
Sir,—It was very good of my friend, H. G., to reprint that old article of mine; for though it has nothing on earth to do with the present discussion, it proves beyond all question that I have neither a pro-Russian nor an anti-Wells complex.

Stalin would be the last man on earth to deny that he and his Bolshevik colleagues made an unholy mess of their business at first by trying "workers' control" in industry, and ignoring "the inevitability of gradualism" by suppressing private trade and Kulakism before they were ready to replace it; in short, that had they begun where Sidney and Beatrice Webb left off instead of where Marx left off, they would have avoided the crash that led to the N.E.P., and saved some years that were worse than wasted. But what they did not learn from reading the Webbs, they learnt from bitter experience; and as they have never heretofore to face their mistakes, nor lost a moment in remedying them, the tables are now turned, and the next big book of the Fassetts Sages will show what Russian practice has to teach us instead of what English theory has to teach Russia.

Thus there is not a word in my old article that is inconsistent with what I have said on the present occasion. The old article is out of date and what I am writing now is up to date: that is all.

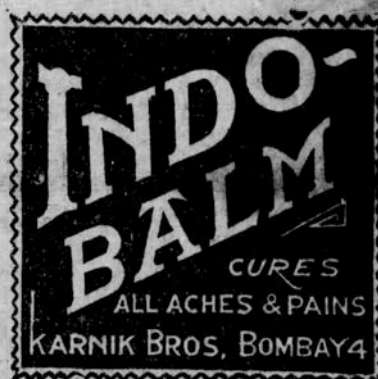
I am sorry I have no time to waste on correspondents who can see nothing between soot and white wash. I have explained more precisely than anyone else (as far as I know) where and how Marx went wrong. The Soot-and-Whitewash people, being incapable of critical analysis, immediately put themselves on the level of Flat Earthists by emptying the baby out with the bath and screaming that Marx was a noisy nincompoop. Because the strain set up in human society by making the sources of production "real" property does not come between our social classes, and cuts the proletariat in two instead of uniting it, you have people who ought to know better (H.G. for example) denying that the strain exists. It not only exists, and is threatening to play the devil with us just at present by tempting our pro-

proprietary governing class to ally us, contrary to our diplomatic interests, with Japan against Russia, but is, as Marx's great generalisation teaches, the explanation of many historical convulsions that have assumed all sorts of romantic and cultural disguises in our school-books, our novels, and our imaginations.

When Wells got to business with Stalin by saying that the Class War key to history is exploded silliness and that men of his stamp are not to be imposed on by such trash, he said a mouthful that called for instant and emphatic contradiction and repudiation. This I have supplied; and for the moment there is nothing more to be said.

But I cannot part from the Soot-and-Whitewash gentry who scream that I am licking Stalin's boots because I claim common civility for him, and that I love tyrants because I point out that our Party System (which they understand as little as they understand the Class War theory), is in effect a parliamentary method of making progress impossible, without reminding them that I am old enough to remember the Empire of Louis Napoleon and the utter futility of Victor Hugo bellowing abuse of him from the Channel Islands, and Swinburne crying "the dog is dead" at his corpse in exile. Mussolini, Kemal, Pilsudski, Hitler, and the rest can all depend on me to judge them by their ability to deliver the goods and not by Swinburne's comfortable Victorian notions of freedom. Stalin has delivered the goods to an extent that seemed impossible ten years ago; and I

(Continued in column 5.)



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India Will Be In Worse Position Than She Is In, At Present

Minimum Of Power And Maximum Of Distrust, Keynote Of 'Reforms'

Basis Of Reciprocity In Trade Entirely Ignored

IN NAME OF EQUALITY, BRITISHERS TO RETAIN PRIVILEGED POSITION

Liberal Federation President Severely Criticises J. P. C. Recommendations

Presiding over the sixteenth annual session of the National Liberal Federation at Poona on Friday, Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru made a scathing indictment of the J.P.C. Scheme of Reforms and characterised the studied omission of the term "Dominion Status" in the report as "a deliberate denial of the pledge Britain had given to India."

All Distrust & No Power

According to him, the J.P.C. proposals conceded the minimum of power to, and betrayed maximum distrust in Indian legislators and ministers.

No Freedom, But Slavery

Denouncing the proposal of indirect election to the Legislative Assembly as a blow to national unity, he said, "In fighting against this we will be fighting for the life of the nation. I feel that if direct election goes all is lost. It is much better for us to remain as we are than be under a constitution which adds to other objectionable features, this heavy handicap of indirect election to the Assembly. Such a constitution cannot bring us freedom; it can only lead to our further enslavement."

Not Acceptable

In conclusion, he said: "We cannot accept such a constitution. I wish to indulge in no exaggeration, but I am clear that owing to the alterations made by the Select Committee we shall be in a worse position than we are at present."

"The recent debate in Parliament has made it clear that the scheme before us has no chance of being improved. We have no power to put off its consideration, but if we could have our way I confess I would ask for nothing at present, but, realising our weakness, wait for better days."

KUNZRU'S CALL TO LIBERALS

POONA, Dec. 28. In the course of his presidential address Pt. Kunzru said:—

The problem relating to India's constitutional future continues to overshadow all other questions. The outstanding feature of the year is the publication of the report of the Joint Select Committee. It brings to a close the discussions which commenced in 1930 and continued in various forms for three years. But it leaves the constitutional question more unsolved than the first Round Table Conference. The joint labours of British and Indian delegates in 1933 held out the hope that substantial power would be transferred to Indian hands, and that India would at no distant date occupy a position of equality with the self-governing dominions. But the reign of conservatism which commenced in the latter part of 1931 brought a serious change in the situation and turned hope into anxiety. Every subsequent conference instead of drawing Indians and Britishers nearer together, threw them wider apart, and brought increasingly into view the serious divergences between Indian and British viewpoints with regard to the political objective of India and the immediate steps that should be taken to satisfy legitimate Indian aspirations.

The White Paper showed how far the prospects of success had receded into the background since 1930. The chance of modifications being introduced in it in conformity with Indian opinion seemed remote from the outset, but the campaign carried on by the enemies of Indian reform in England and the information that reached this country with regard to the trend of discussions in the Joint Select Committee soon made it

have not been inspired by hope and courage. It has taken no risk. It has only conceded what it thought England could give with absolute safety.

DOMINION STATUS.

The declaration of 1917 was universally regarded in India as promising a line of development which would make India the equal of the self-governing members of the British Commonwealth, and the prospect of acquiring this status has been referred to, in pronouncements emanating from His Majesty the King-Emperor and in the speeches of British ministers. But doubts were cast on the validity of this interpretation by Lord Reading's Government which in 1924 drew for the first time a subtle distinction between responsible Government and Dominion Status. This created profound uneasiness throughout India and gave rise to suspicion regarding the sincerity of British promises about future Indian political development. The announcement made by Lord Irwin on the 31st October, 1929, that progress to equality with the Dominions was implicit in the policy enunciated in 1917 helped to ease political tension and revive confidence. It laid the foundation for the success of the first Round Table Conference.

The hostile criticism to which it was subjected a few days later in Parliament naturally disturbed India again, but Mr. Baldwin delivered a conciliatory speech, and so long as a Labour Government was in office there was hope that the declaration would continue to influence official policy. Besides a year later its former critics accepted it as correctly defining the policy laid down in 1917. "We are united on the goal," said Lord Peel in the opening session of the first Round Table Conference. Lord Reading was even more explicit. "Speaking on behalf of those with whom I am associated," he said, "we must fully accept the statement that the natural issue of the declaration of 1917 is Dominion Status, and that the implication of the words used is Dominion Status."

After the adherence of the representatives of the Liberal and Conservative parties to the declaration of 1929, it was expected that it would be regarded as the corner-stone of British policy and that every opportunity would be taken to reiterate this message of hope to the Indian people. But the resignation of the Labour Government and the overwhelming Conservative victory at the polls completely transformed the situation.

Notwithstanding the cardinal importance of the declaration in the eyes of Indians, the White Paper studiously avoided to refer to it. When the matter was referred to in the course of Sir Samuel Hoare's examination before the Joint Select Committee, several members of the Committee took up an attitude which showed that in their opinion it was not relevant to the discussion of the White Paper proposals. One of them denied that the declaration of 1919 was a pledge, and another member boldly asserted that the words of the King's representative could be overruled by Parliament, and put on the announcement of 1917, which is embodied in the preamble to the Act of 1919, the interpretation which had caused trouble in 1924 and been repudiated for this very reason by Lord Irwin on behalf of his Majesty's Government. We are informed by 'Reuter' that the same member, addressing recently a meeting of the members of the House of Commons held under the auspices of the India Defence League,

went so far as to say that the grant of provincial autonomy was the only thing to which Parliament was committed by the Preamble to the Act of 1919.

REASSURING INDIA.

The attempts that had been made to misinterpret the promise of 1919 cast on the Joint Select Committee the duty of reassuring India, to place the seal of its approval on the declaration of 1929 and to impress its importance on all those who might be called upon to deal with India. We are often told that nothing but our differences stand in the way of the attainment of our aspirations. Whatever truth there may be in this observation, there has been no difference of opinion among Indians regarding the importance of the promise of Dominion Status. The princes accepted it wholeheartedly. As for the British Indian delegates no matter to which community they belonged, there could never be any doubt about their attitude on this point. They stressed its vital importance in the Joint Memorandum submitted by them to the Joint Select Committee and, in view of the fact that prominent British politicians to-day question the inviolability of royal pledges and declarations made by Prime Ministers and Viceroy's asked that it should be embodied in the Constitution Act; but, notwithstanding the unanimity that prevailed among Indians, the Committee has ignored the demand and the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was a member of the Committee, has suggested in the debate on the report of the Committee in the House of Lords that the use of the phrase Dominion Status which "was capable of infinite misinterpretation" should be abandoned.

J. P. C. RECOMMENDATIONS.

In considering the constitutional proposals, I shall devote myself largely to an examination of the new features introduced into the White Paper by the Committee. The outlines of the constitution adumbrated in the White Paper are well-known. Responsibility at the centre will be conceded only if an all-India federation embracing the states is established. The States will be entitled to one-third of the seats in the Federal Assembly and forty per cent. of the seats in the Federal Council of State and their representatives will be nominated by the princes. The British Indian representatives in the Federal Assembly will be returned to include in the ministry representatives of Indian states and the minorities. The lower house will not be supreme even

(Continued on page 12.)



Pt. Hridaynath Kunzru, the President of the National Liberal Federation arrived at Poona on Thursday morning and was landed at the Railway station.

PERSO-AFGHAN BORDER INQUIRY

Kabul Paper Throws More Light On Frontier Incident

BOMBAY, Dec. 28. The following is the story as it appeared in the Kabul paper 'Islah' of 19th, December in connection with the Frontier trouble between Persia and Afghanistan:—

"According to the latest information available, the Persian Government through their Embassy at Kabul has sent a protest to our Foreign Ministry regarding the immigration into Afghanistan of the Zoorabad tribes of Persia. This tribal affair is the same which Reuter reported from Tehran and to which we had replied and had also published the appointment of an officer of the Foreign Ministry to investigate the affair."

"It appears that our Foreign Ministry before it had read Reuter's report, had appointed the officer of inquiry and had informed the Persian Embassy accordingly. But after reading Reuter's Tehran message our Foreign Office thought it advisable to invite the Persian Foreign Minister and Ambassador to the Frontier. The Afghan Foreign Minister and the Ambassador to Persia would also proceed to the frontier."

"It is expected that this inquiry will bring out the real facts of the whole situation"—A. P.

VAGARIES OF NEEM TREE

Exudes Intoxicating Fluid

RANGOON, (By Mail.) A strange change has occurred in an old 'neem' tree in Myingyan. This tree has taken on the function of a toddy palm and is exuding a sap in copious quantities so that about a gallon and a half a day is gathered.

The taste of the sap is like today, and it is said to be intoxicating if drunk in large quantities, but it is believed to be highly medicinal.

Inhabitants of the countryside who have been drinking the sap are stated to be obtaining intense relief, and they attribute the gift to the Nats (Spirits) who are believed to be residing in the tree.—A. P.

Gambling In Monastery

RANGOON, (By Mail.) Two Buddhist monks and a layman were arrested at Mandalay by the police when they raided a monastery.

It is alleged that the police party, in an inner room of the monastery, found two monks and some laymen gambling with cards. Some of the alleged gamblers ran away at their approach, but two monks and a layman were apprehended.

When a search was made in the room, it is said, several counterfeit eight anna, four anna and two anna bits were recovered.—A. P.

Separate Electorate, A Vicious System

THEORY OF INDIAN SOIL BEING UNSUITABLE FOR SWARAJ REFUTED

Mr. Kale Claims Liberal Creed Represents "Central Party—Party Of Reformers As Opposed To Reactionary Bodies"

At the 16th Session of the National Liberal Federation of India, held at Poona, on Friday, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, in his speech said:—

In criticizing the survey of the principles of a constitutional settlement as adumbrated in the J. P. C. Report, Rao Bahadur Kale, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the XVI National Liberal Federation of India, observed that, since the Committee have taken the survey contained in the Statutory Commission as the starting-point, and the text-book of their investigation, it is no wonder their recommendations are vitiated inasmuch as the Simon Commission had been boycotted even by such moderate elements as the Liberals and, therefore, suffered from the fatal infirmity of having to deal with practically 'ex parte' evidence in the absence of the statements and views of non-communal, recognized political organisations and national leaders of Indian people and thus lacking in that disinterested and impartial material.

The Committee had laid too much stress on the age-old antagonism between Hindu and Mahomedan communities with numerous exclusive minorities with rigid divisions of caste and, therefore, it says, communal representation must be accepted. But Rao Bahadur Kale proceeded to show by quoting from the history of the Marathas by the late Justice Ranade that during the period immediately preceding the British conquest there had been achieved a liberalization in the religious thought of the people and the spirit of tolerance engendered with the result that the communities were acting in a friendly spirit towards each other owing to the advent of the Protestant movement, inaugurated by Saints and Prophets, both Hindu and Mahomedan—a movement, which bore a curious parallel to the history of the Reform movement, which had sprung up in Western Europe at the same time.

There was a tendency towards reconciliation of the two races in mutual recognition of the essential unity of Rama and Rahim in the 17th and 18th centuries. After the advent of British Rule the labours of men like Raja Ram Mohan Roy of Bengal and Mr. Justice Ranade of Bombay largely contributed to the social and religious amelioration of the people, and these were continued by workers like the late Dr. Mrs. Annie Besant and Mr. Gokhale.

GENESIS OF COMMUNAL PROBLEM

The Rao Bahadur then went on to give the genesis of the communal problem and, quoting from the note to Appendix V of the Simon Commission Report, showed how the separate representation of Mahomedans in the Councils of the Morley-Minto Reforms was not intended as a step in the direction of establishment of Parliamentary Government in India, how the Lucknow Pact should not and cannot be quoted as any justification for the continuance of separate electorates which have been condemned as vicious and unsound from time to time in various documents, both official and non-official, nor is it correct to say that India itself has deliberately chosen this road to responsible Government for it is the British Authorities who are primarily responsible for pointing out this wrong road in 1909. This last remark, he added, might well be applied to the so-called communal award of 1933. He further pointed out that if the British

Government are said to be trustees looking to the welfare of the people of India was it not their plain duty not to do anything which was wrong in principle and opposed to all canons of responsible Government? Were they not committing a breach of their trust by continuing the vicious system when experience has shown that separate electorate since their introduction have tended to emphasise the differences and increase the tension between the communities?

PATH OF SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Continuing Rao Bahadur Kale asked: was it not a commentary on their professions that they were leading us on the right path of self-government? This defence of communal representation in fundamental and basic principle in any constitutional advance towards full responsible Government, and he regretted that no constituent powers had been given to the Legislatures in India for removing this and other defects, nor any time-limit put on this. He challenged the statement made in the Report that "there is among almost all the communities in India (not excepting the Hindus) a very considerable degree of acquiescence in the award," and pointed to a large volume of public opinion against the arrangement embodied in the communal decision, and that there is the support of right behind such opinion.

The Rao Bahadur finally stated if the communal decision was not a strange commentary on the professions of the British Authorities that they were leading us on the path to reach the goal of self-government, while perpetuating conditions antagonistic to it.

Much was made of the differences amongst us and want of agreement was put forward as an excuse for refusing even moderate demands.

Assurances were given that the agreement reached at the R. T. C. will be the basis of the constitutional proposals. When however efforts were made by the Indian delegation associated with the J. P. C. to crystallize Indian moderate public opinion and as a result a joint memorandum was submitted signed by persons representing all communities and interests and embodying moderate demands, the Report has not accepted any of their suggestions.

POTENTIALITY FOR SWARAJ.

The Rao Bahadur next dealt with some points made in the Report that Indian soil is not suited to a responsible form of government, that there has been no seed sown in it which could be developed. He pointed to the existence of village councils and village institutions like the Panchayats even during the time of the Peshwas the immediate predecessors of the British Government, which contained in them amazing potentiality for Swaraj; and in the Maratha Confederacy, which was replaced by British Rule, there was the seed of a federated India.

Referring to the statement in the Report that "there is no mobile body of political opinion owing no permanent allegiance to any party and therefore, able by its instinctive reaction against extravagant movements on one side or the other to keep the vessel on an even keel and further that there are no great political parties divided by broad issues of policy rather than by sensational interests."

LIBERAL CREED.

Mr. Kale then proceeded to deal with the Liberal creed and showed (Continued on page 11).